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Green's Nursery Co.

Summer and Fall CATALOGUE.



Potted
Strawberry Plants,
Trees and Ornamentals.

See 12 pages on

Pear Culture,

Also 7 pages on

Currant Culture.

Both in latter pages.

SEE SPECIAL LOW PRICES ON FIRST PAGE.

• • • • 1899 • • •



GREEN'S DWARF PEAR COLLECTION.

SEVEN HARDY VARIETIES OF DWARF PEAR TREES FOR FALL PLANTING.

**33 Trees AND PLANTS
PACKED FREE FOR \$2.85**



- 1 Worden GrapeVine,
- 1 Niagara White Grape Vine,
- 3 Wilder Early Pear,
- 2 Clapp's Favorite,
- 3 Bartlett,
- 10 Duchess,
- 1 Worden GrapeVine.



Seven selected varieties of dwarf Pear Trees, 6 strong plants Green's New Red Cross Currant, 2 GrapeVines and 1 year's subscription to Green's Fruit Grower, as follows:



- 2 Bar-Seckel,
- 2 Seckel,
- 3 Louise Bonne,
- 6 New Red Cross Currant,
- 1 Niagara Grape Vine.

One year's subscription to Green's Fruit Grower.

The trees offered in above collection are first-class and fine in every respect.

For \$2.85. NO CHARGE FOR PACKING.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

C S PHILIPS
10-29 1899

SPECIAL LOW-PRICED OFFER FOR FALL OF 1899.

No charge for *Boxing* this Fall. Prices on this page rule for Fall, though higher prices are marked on inside pages.

We desire to enlarge our fall trade and therefore offer on this page some remarkably low prices. Remember that all stock sold this fall will be boxed and put on cars free of charge. By sending in your order this fall you will save the ordinary charge for *boxing*.

BARGAIN PRICE OF DWARF PEAR TREES.

We offer dwarf pear trees, first class, two to three years old, 3 to 4 feet high, @ 10c. each, \$1.00 per 12; \$3.00 for 50; \$6.00 per 100. Extra size dwarf pear trees 15c. each, \$1.50 per 12; \$8.00 per 100. The varieties offered at above prices are Wilder Early, Duchess, Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Louise Bonne, Bartlett, Idaho and Seckel, Tyson, Bartlett-Seckel. The above are the lowest prices we ever made on dwarf pear trees as good as these and we shall expect many orders from patrons who desire to add to their gardens a few dozen trees, or who intend to plant several acres.

Dwarf pear trees bear at an early age, often bearing the second year after planting. They occupy but little room, and yield superior specimens of fruit and an abundance of it. Dwarf pear trees should be kept cultivated, and yet I have seen dwarf pear trees bearing abundantly in sod ground that had not been cultivated for many years. But where the ground is not intended to be cultivated, ordinarily the standard pear tree will do better than the dwarf pear tree.

Dwarf Pear Hedge.—Plant a row or two of dwarf pear trees across your garden two feet apart in the row. These will bear next year and they will greatly delight you.

BARGAIN PRICES FOR STANDARD PEAR TREES.

We have a large stock of superior standard pear trees of choice varieties, which we offer at a very low price for fall sales, and we will box these trees also without charge to the buyer, at prices named on this page. Pears can be about as easily produced as apples. They are considered by most people a more delicious fruit than apples, and are more attractive to the eye and to the taste. I have known pear trees that have borne fruit for over fifty years. An orchard of standard pear trees is an attractive feature to any farm. A few trees planted in the city or village lot add to the value of the property and also to the beauty of the place.

Bargain Pear Prices.—We offer this fall our superior Standard pear trees, first-class, two to three years old, 5 to 6 feet high, **BOXED FREE OF CHARGE**, @ 15c. each, \$1.50 per 12, 50 for \$5.00, 100 for \$10.00. Extra size standard pear trees, 18c. each, \$1.80 per 12, 50 for \$6.00, 100 for \$12.00. The above prices are for the following varieties of standard pear trees: Bartlett, Anjou, Wilder Early, Kieffer, Clapp's Favorite, Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Sheldon, Lawrence, Clairegeau.

Winter Nellis Pear Trees.—This is the most valuable winter pear, keeping with care until late in the winter. Winter Nellis has to be budded or grafted on to the tops of rapid growing trees. Therefore this variety costs more than any other pear trees grown. We offer trees of the Winter Nellis pear, large size, @ 25c. each, \$2.50 per 12.

Bosc Pear.—Large, best quality—trees scarce—a rare old variety; season, early winter. Price, 20c. each, \$2.25 per 12.

BARGAIN PRICES FOR QUINCE TREES.

We offer quince trees for this fall's trade at remarkably low prices of 15c. each, \$1.50 per 12, 50 for \$5.00, 100 for \$10.00, **BOXED FREE**. At these prices we will sell you the old and reliable Orange quince and the hardy Alaska quince and Meech's Prolific. This is a rare opportunity for you to plant a quince orchard, or to plant a row of quince trees across your garden if you have a village or city lot, and there are few trees more attractive in blossom, or when laden with their golden fruit, than the quince, and few more profitable.

Other Bargains.—*Apple trees* are very scarce, but with other stock we will put the price at 18c. and 20c. each for first-class trees for all varieties except *Bismarck* (new) apple, 50c. each, and *Green's Big Four* apples, *American Blush*, *Banana*, *Fanny* and *Lord Nelson*, which we offer at 25c. each, \$2.50 per 12; see pages 8 and 9. **Plum Trees** also 15c. each, first-class, for *Burbank*, *Lombard*, *Shipper's Pride*, all boxed free. **Currant Bushes.**—For Bargains in currants, see pages 22 and 25. For fall only we will offer *Red Cross Currant*, new, largest and best, at 50c. per 12, \$4.00 per 100 (50 for \$2.00), for two year old bushes, extra strong. For low prices on *Loudon Red Raspberry*, new, see page 28. **Red Leaf Beech**, those handsome ornamental trees, sell at \$1.00 each. Our price this fall is 25c. each. *Norway Spruce* and *Arbor Vite* (cedar), two feet, 15c. each. *Golden Elder*, 2 to 3 feet, 15c. each. This is a fine ornamental shrub and succeeds everywhere. Plant it.

Our terms of sale are cash with order, unless otherwise especially arranged. We employ no agents, our catalogue being our only salesman. We begin to pack fall orders October 1st. Strawberry plants are dug in September and not earlier. We do not advise large plantings of strawberries or peach trees in the fall. Almost all other items can be safely planted in the fall, unless you are located in those severe sections of the North where the thermometer registers from twenty to forty degrees below zero. We would not advise fall planting in such severe latitude, and yet anything that is largely covered up in the ground, like grape vines, raspberry, blackberry, currant and gooseberry bushes, can be planted safely by throwing over each plant after planting a forkful of light, strawy manure or litter. All plants, vines, or trees set out in the fall should receive a slight covering after planting, to shade the ground.

The buyer pays the freight or express charges. If you have not dealt with us before, we have permission to refer you to Dun's Commercial Agency, or the Traders' National Bank, Rochester, N. Y., or to the Postmaster of Rochester, N. Y., as regards our financial standing, etc.

We guarantee our stock **TRUE TO NAME** as follows: We sell our stock and warrant it true to name, with the express understanding and agreement that should any not prove true to name we will refund the money paid for such stock, or replace the stock with other that is true to name, but are not liable for damages, other than herein named.

No discounts of any kind allowed on this low-priced offer. For prices of other items not named on this page, see other pages of catalogue.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.



Our Pot-Grown Strawberry Plants set out this Summer or Fall will bear a full crop next Spring.

We Grow our Strawberry Plants in Pots.

They will be ready on and after July 25th, and if set out any time before September 15th, they will grow into fine plants and bear a full crop of luscious fruit the next spring, being a clear gain of one year over the "ground layer" plants usually supplied by others, which is certainly worth much more than the slight difference in first cost.

Pot-Grown Strawberry Plants are much superior to the ordinary ground layers usually sold, as there is no loss of fine roots in taking them up, and they can be shipped safely to distant parts of the United States and Canada and be transplanted at any season, and it scarcely checks their growth; the earlier the pot-grown plants can be planted after **August 1st**, the larger they will grow and the more they will produce the next spring. We do not offer a long list of varieties in Strawberries, but only such as may be fairly considered the best of existing sorts. Potted plants cannot be mailed unless earth is knocked off. The best method of shipment is by express.

GREEN'S BIG FOUR.

BRANDYWINE, GLEN MARY, JESSIE,
GREEN'S BIG STRAWBERRY, (Corsican).

The four most productive varieties at our fruit farm this season. Our C. A. Green says you will never regret planting these four valuable varieties which we will sell at **50c. per 12, \$2.90 per 100**; nearly the same price that older kinds are sold at.

CORSICAN, (Green's Big Strawberry). This variety, which is far larger than any variety ever sold in the Rochester market (the headquarters for large fruits), came from Germany originally, mixed with other kinds. Our man has improved the variety greatly by selection. It sold at Rochester for nearly double the price of ordinary strawberries. This valuable strawberry has fruited at our farms again this season and is the largest and most profitable variety we have. The plant is a vigorous, strong and healthy grower. The fruit is of the largest size and exceeds all others in productiveness.



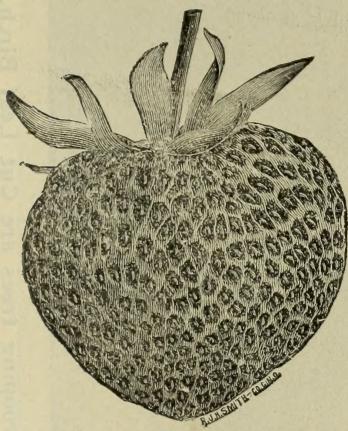
Green's
Pot-
Grown
Plant
Ready
for
Ship-
ment.

JESSIE. A very large and handsome strawberry, of bright glossy crimson. Where light rich soil and good culture is given, it gives splendid satisfaction. Its large size, handsome, regular form and fine quality make it the most desirable of berries. A gentleman in Massachusetts who was awarded the \$25.00 prize for largest yield, grew 51½ pounds of fruit from 12 plants, the largest berry measuring 9½ inches around. Plant strong, stocky, vigorous, free from rust, and wonderfully productive, and one of the best pollinizers for early pistillates. In Oregon, Jessie is grown under irrigation so large that even well shaped specimens will barely enter the top of an ordinary sized tumbler. Jessie is a favorite on the Pacific coast.



CORSICAN, Green's Big Strawberry

Green's Pot-Grown Strawberry Plants.



BRANDYWINE.

GLEN MARY.

One of the best varieties at our fruit farm; large, productive, firm and good.—*C. A. Green*. It is the best berry for large size, good quality and productiveness that has ever been offered; recommended for home garden and near market, very late. It is fairly firm and will bear shipment comparatively well. When Crescent will bring 5c. and Bubach 10c. per quart, Glen Mary ought to bring 20c. per quart if size and quality cuts any figure in the price, and it is my opinion that for size, productiveness and quality the Glen Mary is one of the best. One quarter of an acre picked at the rate of 1280 quarts per acre at a single picking and over 12000 quarts per acre for the season. **Price of Glen Mary, 50c. per 12, \$2.90 per 100.**

BRANDYWINE.

The berries of the "Brandywine" are of magnificent and immense size; very firm, solid and shapely for so large a berry. In general it is broadly heart-shaped without neck; occasionally fruits will be found shaped as if two berries were joined together; flesh red to the core, of delightful aroma, rich, juicy and luscious. The seeds are but slightly imbedded, which adds to its firmness. The color is of a rich, dark, glossy scarlet. Colors uniformly all over, no white blotches nor green tips, and its large green calyx greatly adds to the attractiveness of the fruit. In productiveness the Brandywine strawberry is truly a marvel, both in size and quantity. **Price of Brandywine, 50c. per 12, \$2.90 per 100.**

Green's Five Best of the Old Varieties.

If you prefer some of the older varieties, we have potted the following five well known kinds at prices named below: BUBACH, BISMARCK, SEAFORD, MARSHALL and MCKINLEY. **Price, 40c. per 12, 50 for \$1.25, 100 for \$2.50.**

MARSHALL.

This is the largest strawberry we know of, **both in plant and fruit**. Those who take pleasure in testing varieties will want this variety. M. Crawford secured 1st prize at a Horticultural Show with the berry; 19 filled a quart. In plant it is the largest we ever saw. Fruited the past season on our grounds, yielding a large crop of extra large berries. A splendid berry for the home.

BISMARCK.

A self-fertilizing strawberry, possessing all the desirable peculiarities of Bubach No. 5. To those familiar with the Bubach nothing further need be said, since Bubach has been favorite berry, and more plants have been planted than of any other. Bubach has two defects which Bismarck corrects. Bubach is a pistillate, requiring other varieties to be planted near it, while Bismarck is self-fertilizing. Bismarck is of better quality. We have in Bismarck an extraordinary large berry, glossy, fine color, good shape, and good quality, with vigorous plants full of vitality.

SEAFORD (p.)

It fruited at our Rochester, N. Y., farm the past season and proved to be of extraordinary size, firm, deep, bright, glossy red. Quality fine enough to suit a king. The plant is as large and vigorous as Bubach, fully equal to Bubach in size, and far more productive. It ripens its crop much faster, and is several days earlier, thus commanding the highest price. Seaford berries are so large and handsome, and of such superior quality, a commission man has guaranteed to sell them at 25c. per quart. Seaford is of regular shape.

BUBACH (p.)

Probably the best known and most popular of all large strawberries. It is a wonder in its season of fruit, completely covering the ground about the plant with large berries. The berries are remarkably large and continue large to the last picking, roundish, slightly flattened and unusually creased on one or both sides; medium firm and quality good; color orange scarlet; ripening well and evenly; it is certainly the largest yielder of big fruit that grows.

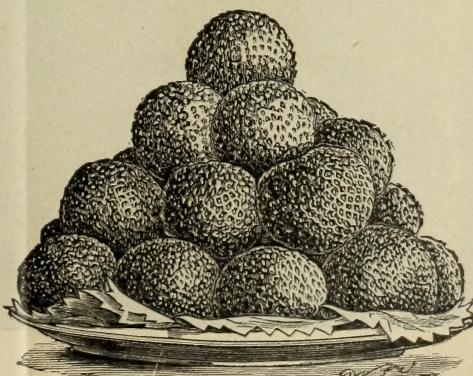
MCKINLEY.

Introduced by Ellwanger & Barry, at \$2.00 per 12. Fruit of largest size; exceedingly vigorous and healthy, producing heavy crops of large, dark red, firm berries, of good form; season, medium. This is the firmest berry I know of for a large berry.

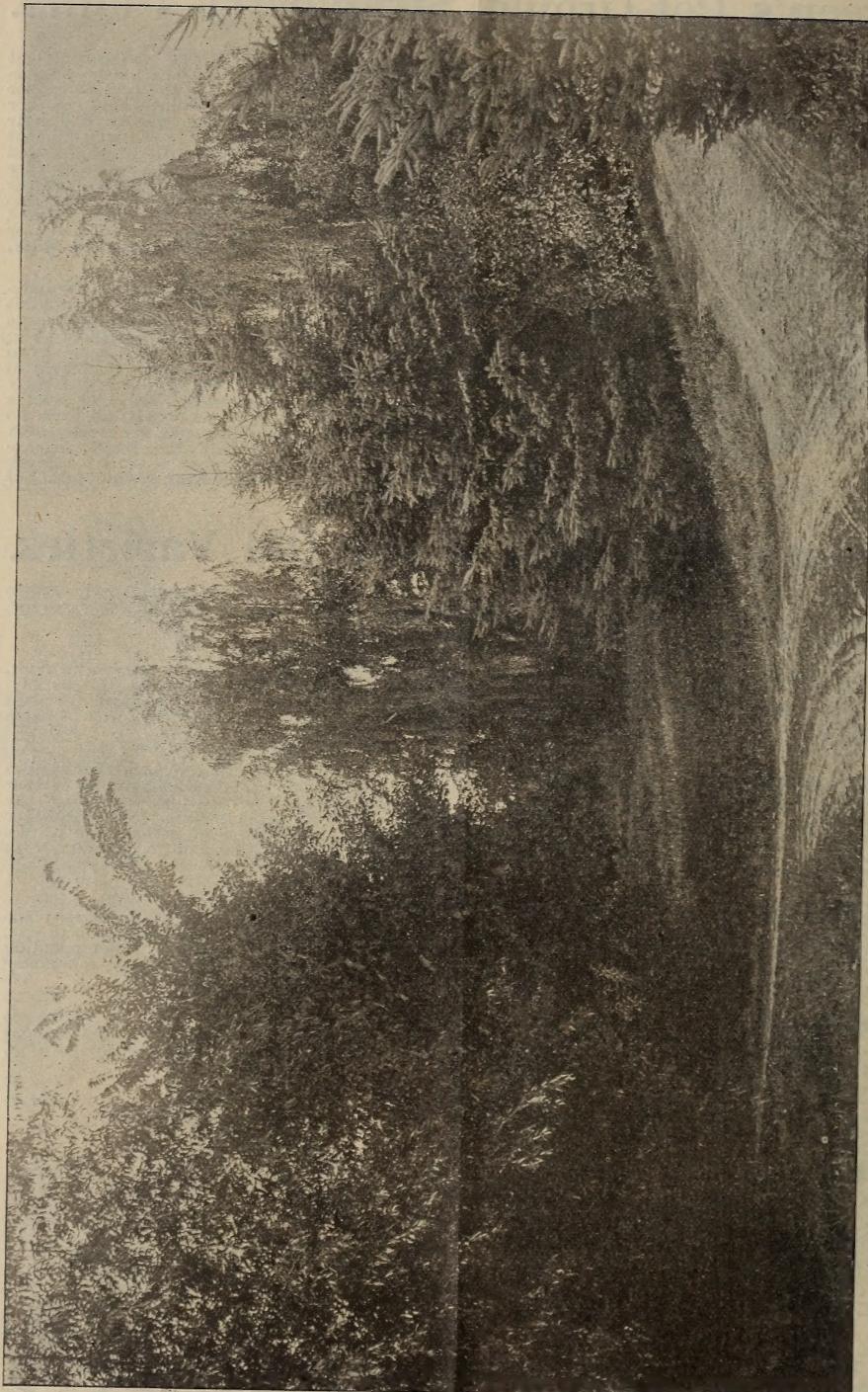
JESSIE and CORSICAN,

(Green's Big Berry.)

These two varieties positively lead in all respects, both in healthy, vigorous plants, appearance of fruit, being of the largest size, and the markets demanding a large berry. Dealers cancelled their orders with other growers as soon as our big berries became known to them.

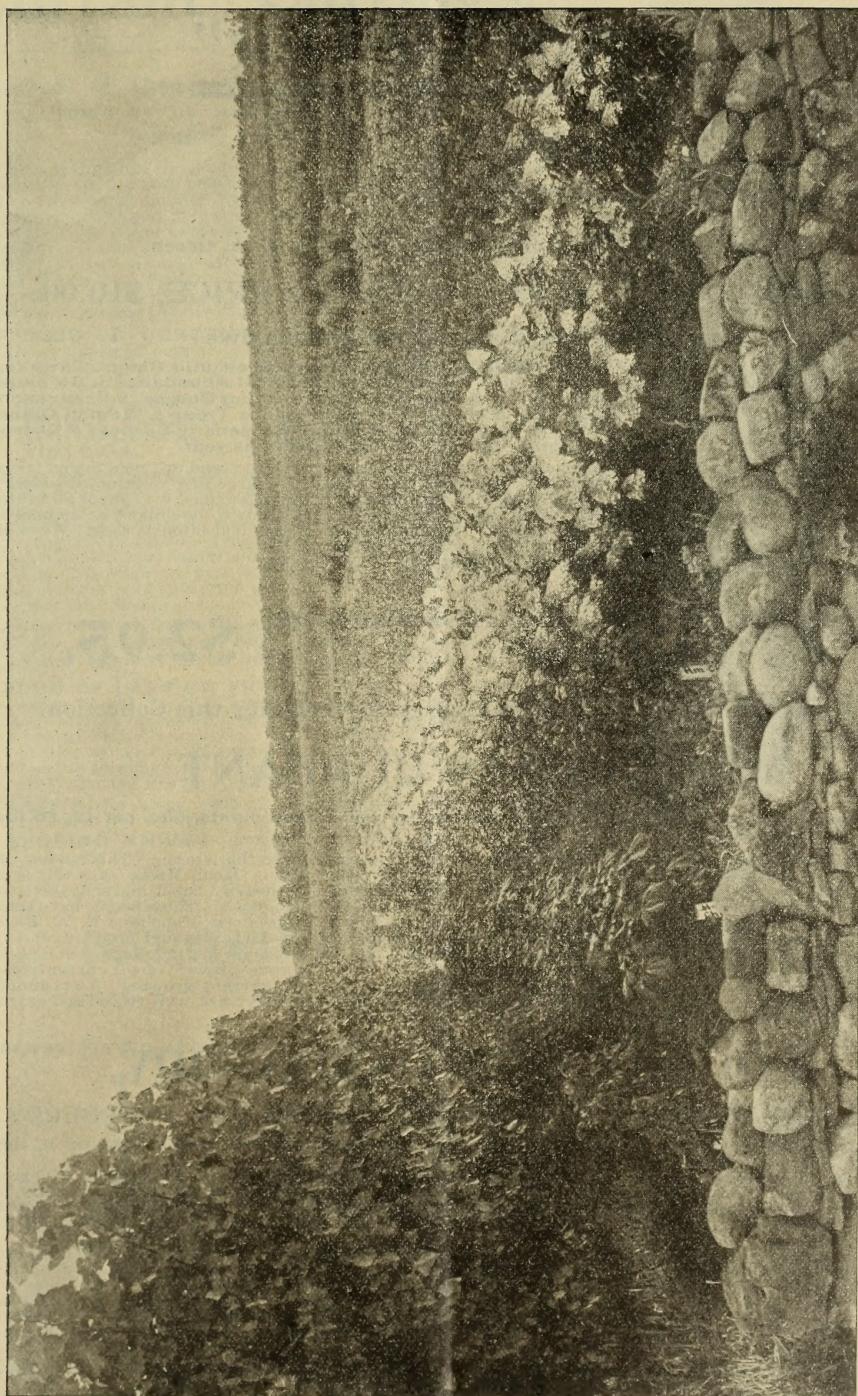


JESSIE.



A corner at Home Grounds of Green's Nurseries. The two large drooping trees are Cut Leaf Birch.

View showing small portion of Green's Nurseries. Hardy Hydrangea and Carolina Poplar in foreground.



GREEN'S

“MORTGAGE LIFTER”

COLLECTION.

Great Bargain Offer of Varieties Selected by C. A. Green.

GREEN'S PRICE, \$2.95. AGENT'S PRICE, \$10.00.

THE VARIETIES OFFERED ARE AS FOLLOWS:

8 Pear trees--1 Bartlett, 1 Vermont Beauty, 1 Wilder Early, 1 Sheldon, 1 Clapp's Favorite, 1 Clirgeau, 1 Flemish Beauty and 1 Anjou; 1 New Capital Peach, 1 Abundance or Burbank (Japan) Plum; 1 Green's Tartarian Cherry; 6 New Red Cross Currant Bushes; 6 Persimmon Trees; 6 New Loudon Red Raspberry Bushes; 1 Alaska Quince Tree; 1 Warden Grape Vine; 1 Niagara White Grape Vine; 6 Houghton or Downing Gooseberry Bushes; 6 Cherry or Victoria Currant Bushes; subscription to Green's Fruit Grower one year.

The 8 pear trees will be 5 to 7 feet in height; plum and cherry trees 5 feet and up; persimmon trees from 12 to 14 inches; currants, raspberries, gooseberries and grape vines, large and well rooted plants; peach and quince trees 4 feet high. Do not ask for any change in this offer since we cannot afford to make changes owing to this collection being packed ahead of orders, ready to be shipped at an hour's notice. Agent's prices over \$10.00. Our regular catalogue price of this collection is \$5.00. We will carefully pack and deliver it on cars here for the low price of \$2.95.

I guarantee this collection to be valuable and desirable.—C. A. GREEN.

**Remember All of the above as
Specified for \$2.95.**

A Fruit Garden for \$2.95. No Charge for Packing this Collection.

RED CROSS CurrANT.

Special low prices for Fall. 2 year, extra strong, well rooted plants, 50c. per 12, 50 for \$2.00, 100 for \$4.00.

Red Cross Currant has given great results at our Rochester place this season. The masses of fruit were so dense as to completely hide the bearing canes from view. Jacob Moore says this is a peculiarity of the Red Cross. We have cut off some of the branches thus heavily laden and sent them to the Rural New Yorker, Country Gentleman, as well as to leading pomologists. These people have said to us they never saw anything to equal the Red Cross as shown by specimen branches. E. W. Reid says he is remarkably impressed with this variety, especially for its large size and productiveness, it being much superior to Fay's in every respect. We have picked stems of this currant seven inches long, with 23 to 26 currants upon a single stem. It is the most vigorous grower of all currants we have tested. It seems as though this variety would create an epoch in currant growing. You cannot make any mistake in planting the Red Cross currant. The plants we offer are well rooted and extra strong. Two years old at 50c. per 12, 50 for \$2.00, 100 for \$4.00.

LOUDON RED RASPBERRY.

THE BEST, HARDY AND MOST PRODUCTIVE RED RASPBERRY.

Geneva Experiment Station reports Loudon the most productive red raspberry tested at the Station grounds the past two seasons, 1897 and 1898.

We are proud of having been the introducers of the Loudon Red Raspberry, monarch of its class the world over. There is no hardy raspberry so large, firm, bright crimson, and of such fine quality in existence on earth to-day. A man hailed me on the street yesterday. He stated that he had tested almost all the new fruits, and the best of all was the Loudon Red Raspberry, and he intended to plant a still larger field next spring.

The Hatch Experiment Station, Massachusetts, (Amherst College,) reports Loudon the hardiest and most productive, the best of all red raspberries. J. C. Bauer, of Arkansas, reports Loudon the best there. Stone & Wellington, of Canada, report it the best in Canada. The Geneva Experiment Station pronounces it the best with them. Reports come in from all sections of the United States, giving assurance that the Loudon is successful almost everywhere. Since we are the original disseminators of this variety, you should order plants of us with the assurance you will get the genuine. There are unscrupulous men who send out plants of new fruits that are not true to name.

REDUCED PRICE OF LOUDON RED RASPBERRY PLANTS, first-class plants, 10c. each, 35c. per 12, \$1.45 per 100, \$10.00 per 1000.

Currant Cuttings.

Hundreds of Thousands of Currant Cuttings are Grown by Us Annually for Our Own Planting and for Sale.

Currant Cuttings should be planted from September 1st until November 1st for best results. Ninety-five per cent. will grow and make strong currant bushes by the following autumn if properly planted, and the most careless planter generally succeeds far beyond his expectations. To plant, dig a trench deep enough to take the length of the cutting except one inch; let the cutting be set at an angle—if put straight up it will not do as well. Tread the bottom firmly. Take care that frost does not heave them out in winter, by covering the rows with manure or other covering, removing the covering in spring.

PRICES OF Currant CUTTINGS.—Tied neatly in bunches; length of cutting, 8 inches. Packed and put on cars at prices below, or mailed postpaid at dozen rates, or by the hundred if 20c. additional be added to 100 prices.

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| CHERRY and FAY'S. | 15 cents per 12. |
| PRINCE ALBERT, | 50 cents per 100. |
| WHITE CRAPE, | |
| VICTORIA, | \$2.00 per 1000. |

OUR NEW Currant—RED CROSS. In the Red Cross we have an excellent variety, combining in it all that is good. It is noted for its strong growth (no variety can be termed *good*, if it lacks thriftiness), productiveness, large size cluster and berry, and quality. Red Cross clusters at our Rochester grounds to-day, June 10th, are 5 inches long and berries double the size of Victoria. No other currant will compare in quality with Red Cross. I have seen the fruit growing in such masses as to hide the upper branches from view.

Price of Red Cross Currant Cuttings: 20c. per 12, 65c. per 100, \$4.00 per 1000. Mailed at dozen prices or by the 100 if 20 cents additional be added.

BUDS OF LEADING FRUITS. Ready to send now, of American Blush, Lord Nelson and Banana Apples, and all leading varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Quinces, etc., that are grown in the country, having 100 varieties of Apples, 50 varieties of Pears, 40 varieties of Plums, 25 varieties of Peaches, in specimen rows, that we offer by mail, post-paid, 10c. per 12, 50c. per 100, \$3.00 per 1000.

RAFFIA, for tying buds, by mail, post-paid, at 50c. per lb.; by express, at purchaser's expense, 25c. per lb.

BUDGING KNIVES, stationary handles, 50c. each, by mail, post-paid.



BARGAINS IN EVERGREENS

Which can be planted now and in early fall.

Norway Spruce—The Most Popular and Best Evergreen for Single Tree or Hedge.

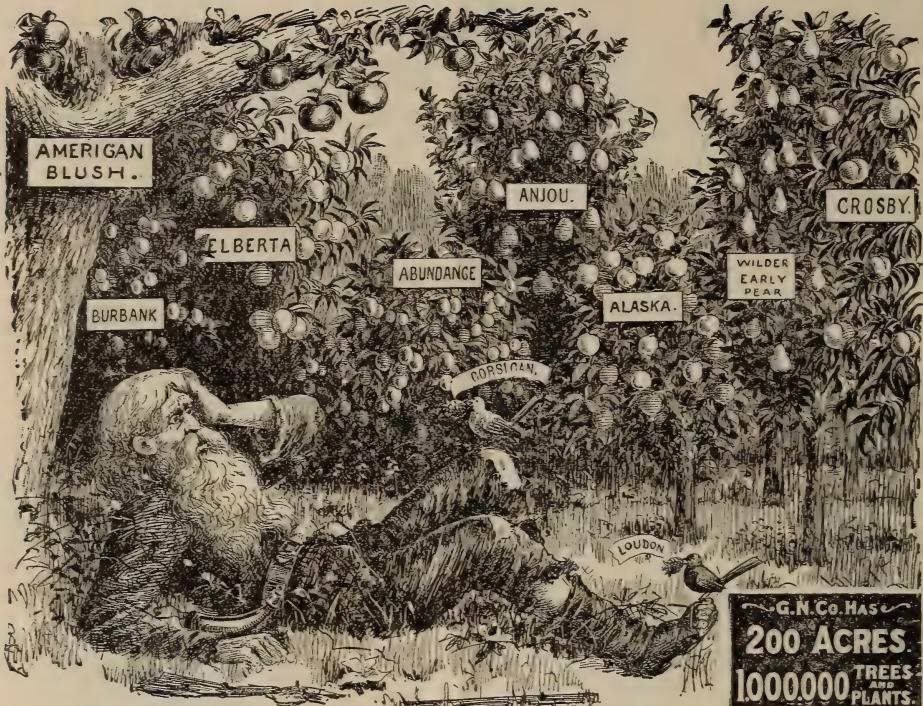


NORWAY SPRUCE. This is the most desirable evergreen for all purposes. It is extremely hardy. It is desirable for specimens on the lawn, in the front yard, the back yard, or anywhere where an evergreen is desired. Norway Spruce is excellent for hedging. It makes one of the most satisfactory hedges for shelter and appearance. An orchard or fruit garden enclosed with an evergreen hedge made of Norway Spruce will in cold states yield double the crop of sound fruit than if left to the bleak and cutting blasts of winter. Norway Spruce can be allowed to grow to any desired height, or can be kept trimmed down low.

PRICES of strong, well-shaped trees, 2 to 3 feet, 10 cents each; doz. \$1.00. Extra fine, 3 to 4 feet, each 15 cents; doz. \$1.50. All are well shaped and heavily rooted.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ. This is one of the finest evergreens for hedges. It is very hardy and if set at the proper time with care and without undue exposure, it may be relied upon to live. It bears shearing better than any other variety, and may be made a very beautiful and dense hedge or screen to divide the grounds, or for any purpose where it is not required to resist cattle or other animals.

PRICES of strong, fine-shaped trees, 3 feet, 10 cents each, \$1.00 per 12.



We can imagine Rip Van Winkle (who according to the legend fell asleep and did not awake for twenty years) waking up with just as much surprise now, having slept only three or four years in some of the fields and gardens where our specialties, as named above, are growing and fruiting in abundance, where a few years ago not a fruit tree was to be found.

Few people realize the amount of fruit which can be grown upon a row of trees planted closely together. Near our home stood a row of pear trees which had been left from an old nursery. These trees were from four to six feet apart in the row. They received no attention whatever, but bore almost every year heavy crops of fruit. The success of these trees and others planted like them in rows is owing to the fact that plenty of sunshine, fresh air and plant food can be secured by these trees from either side of the row, the rows being far apart, located in garden, lawn, street or field.

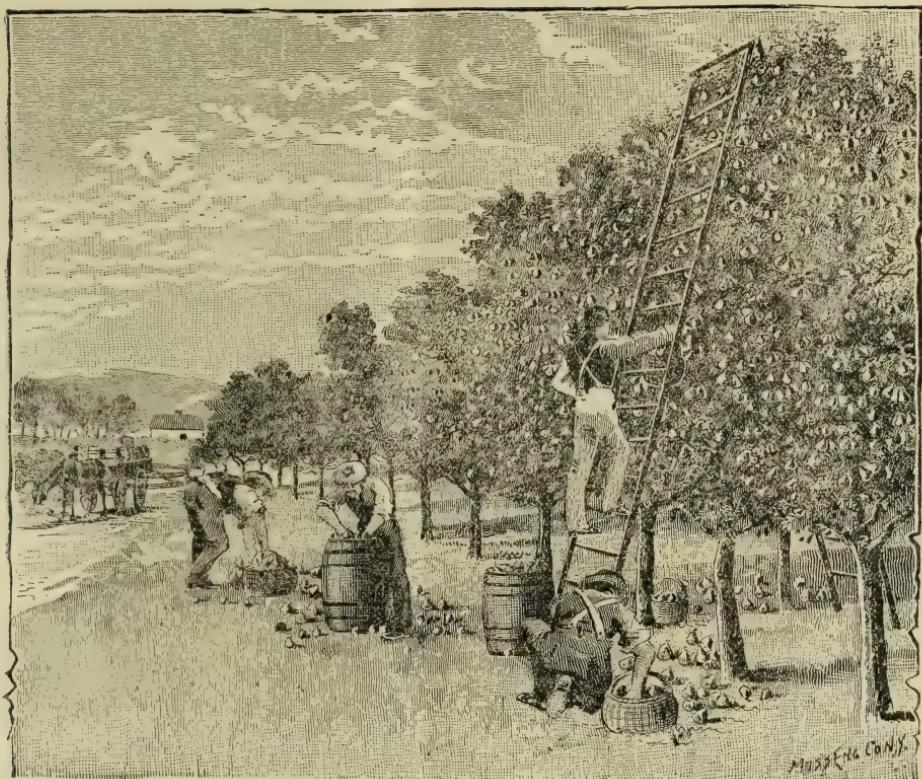
When travelling in Georgia, my attention was called to long, single rows of pear trees planted inside the roadway fence, or through fields bordering driveways, where standard pear trees had been planted. These trees were vigorous growers, and were objects of great beauty, giving the estates upon which they were planted a park-like appearance. The value of the trees for their beauty alone was worth far more than the trees cost the owner, but in addition to the beauty of these long rows casting delightful shade or filled with blossoms, was the beautiful display of fruit which the trees contained during the late summer and autumn months.

I advise my friends to plant rows of trees like these through their corn fields, potato fields, bean fields, lawns, gardens, or through any field which is being cultivated. Plant the trees 6 to 8 feet apart in the row, allowing long distances between the rows, say, 10 or 20 rods between each row. Planted in this way there may be only three or four closely planted rows in a field of ten acres. C. A. Green has planted his fruit farm almost entirely in this manner. The rows of trees are so far apart they do not interfere in the least with plowing or cultivating, or with the growing of any kind of crop, and the amount of fruit produced in this way is astonishing. We advise the reader to plant what we call a hedge row of standard pear trees, plum trees or apple trees, assuring him it will pay.

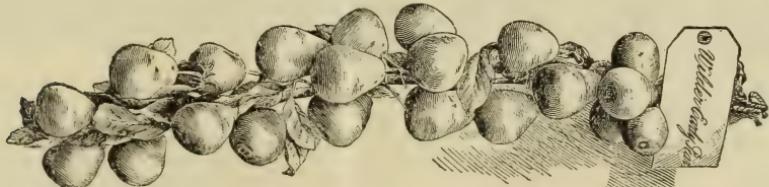
THE DELICIOUS PEAR.—During my boyhood, pears were almost unknown to the farming community. In my father's garden were a few trees bearing puckery yellow pears. Poor as these were in quality we children ate them with relish. I remember my brother bringing from Rochester a large and superior pear. How I longed to get a bite, but was not able to do so since it was intended for a sick member of the family. How different now, when we have one hundred varieties of superior quality of this delicious fruit. The shape of the pear is enticing; it bespeaks quality. When we cut into its flesh the fragrance of the fruit is fully exposed. There are few fruits in greater demand by humanity than choice pears. They are more often used as a dessert fruit than cooked, but there are many ways of cooking pears which makes them delectable. Baked pears are a great delicacy. I remember as a boy how I enjoyed sauce made from dried pears. The pear tree is long lived, easily transplanted and inexpensive. It is attractive in blossom, in foliage and in fruit. Why not plant pear trees this spring?

NOTHING PAYS SO WELL AS FRUITS.

Whether you have one acre or one hundred acres, the question is: Which of all the crops will pay best. I assure you from many years' experience that the fruit crop is the most profitable which the earth produces. Even in seasons of extraordinary low prices for fruit, they have given more profit than any farm crop. Aside from this, orchards beautify the farm and add to its value. I can double the salable price or value of a field by planting it to fruit trees, which may not cost over \$10.00 per acre to purchase and plant. I feel that I am doing people good service in selling them trees. Money paid for trees is not thrown away. You would not cut down the Bartlett pear which has been fruiting in your garden so many years for \$25.00, no, not for \$50.00, and yet we will sell you a Bartlett pear tree of moderate size for 20 cents.



PICKING AND PACKING THE WILDER EARLY PEAR.



WILDER EARLY PEARS.—Above photograph is greatly reduced in size. This valuable early variety was introduced by Green's Nursery Co. The tree is a vigorous grower, productive and hardy. The fruit is handsome, yellow with red sides. Flesh tender and melting, vinous and refreshing. Season July and August. The best of its season.

"Wilder Pear is handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant, very good."—ELLWANGER & BARRY.

"It has come to stay."—HON. H. E. VANDEMAN.

"Good, handsome, pleasant."—JOHN J. THOMAS.

"Larger and juicier than any of the earlier pears growing here."—THOMAS MEEHAN.

PEAR CULTURE.

Standard Pear trees planted 20 feet apart each way, and Dwarf 10 to 12 feet apart each way, is considered a good distance for planting; but where land is scarce, trees can be set thicker in the row and trees cut out when grown so that roots or branches interfere. The soil for a pear orchard should be somewhat clayey, and yet a rich, sandy soil will produce fine pears. The land should be kept cultivated, turning the soil early in the season, continuing the cultivation up to August. Deep cultivation should be avoided. Nothing but the gang plow and cultivator should be used in the pear, apple or plum orchard. Anything which disturbs the roots of the trees is injurious. It is not uncommon for the pear orchard of fifteen acres to yield from three to five thousand dollars. I have in mind an orchard of this size which has aggregated eight thousand dollars for five years, an average of two thousand dollars a year, and smaller orchards would yield large profits per acre. I know of a pear orchard of two thousand trees, the first crop of which sold for four thousand dollars,

PRICES STANDARD and DWARF.—
First-class trees of either Std. or Dwarf, 20c. each, \$2.00 per 12, \$15.00 per 100, extra large, 25c. each, \$2.50 per 12, \$18.00 per 100 for Wilder.

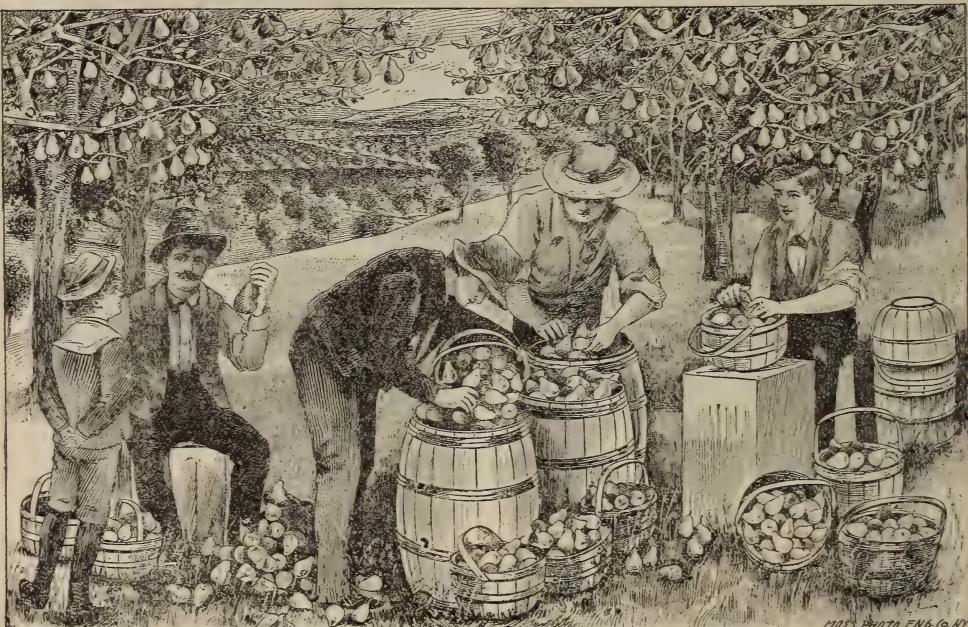
Do Not Forget When Ordering to Add Money for Packing, as Follows:—On orders of from \$1.00 to \$3.00, add 25c.; \$4.00 to \$5.00, add 35c.; \$6.00 to \$10.00, add 75c.; \$12.00 to \$15, add \$1.00; \$16.00 to \$20.00, add \$1.50; on orders of from \$21.00 to \$25.00, add \$1.85; for boxing and packing on larger orders add one cent per tree.

and the next for thirteen thousand six hundred eighty-four dollars. Do not plant pear orchards expecting enormous profits, but plant them expecting that the pear trees will yield at least double the clear net profit of any ordinary farm crop. They will give much larger yield. The value of a dozen or more pear trees about the home garden or in the fence corners of the field, is ten-fold greater than that of any commercial orchard, for they make home attractive and furnish a daily supply for the family which would not otherwise be secured.

Dwarf Pears should be planted so that the point where the bud is on the quince root be two inches below the surface of ground. Standard trees should be set so that in their new position they are a little deeper than they were before they

were taken from the nursery. The fruit should be picked when the stem will part readily from the branch, without breaking. Pears should be ripened in a dark room and not left to ripen fully on the tree. It will pay well to thin the fruit wherever it is too thick, and to pull off any knotty or poor specimens.

There is an opening for the intelligent pear culturist in many parts of the United States. There is not a one-hundredth part as many pear trees growing in this country as there are apples. Little attention has been given to pear growing. For these reasons and for others, the man who makes a special study of pear culture, and who goes into pear growing, intelligently and judiciously has a good opportunity for success.



GATHERING BARTLETT PEARS—PRICE OF TREES 20C. AND 25C.—SEE PAGE 7.

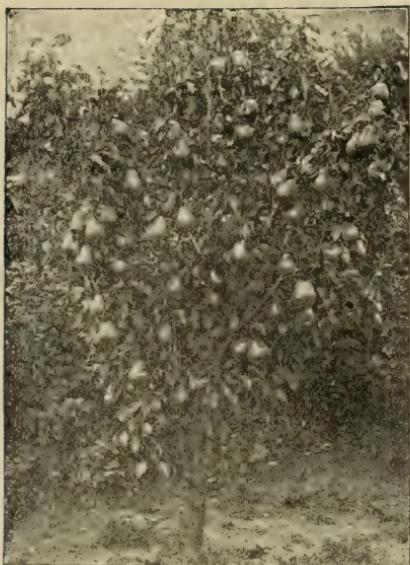
BARTLETT PEAR.—Successful as Standard or Dwarf.—Standard Bartlett are even better than Dwarf. What the Concord is among grapes, the Baldwin among apples, the Crawford among peaches is the Bartlett among pears. The demand upon nurseries for Bartlett trees exceeds those of all other varieties. No fruit has attained the popularity of the Bartlett without good reason. Trees of both standard and dwarf bear very soon after planting. They also bear abundantly and the fruit is attractive to the eye as well as to the taste. It is the **most popular pear**, both for home use and the market, that the world has ever known. It is buttery and melting, with rich, musky flavor. The tree is vigorous and rapid in growth. Its season is September. The Bartlett may be picked before it has attained its full size and will ripen and color beautifully and be of good quality. Many people remove half of the fruit in August, ripening this for market, thus relieving the tree of its strain and securing larger fruit from that which remains upon the tree. As the Bartlett is liable to overbear, nearly half of the fruit should be removed early in the season when about the size of a hickory nut. If this is done and the trees are kept in cultivated soil and well fertilized they will bear profitable crops of the finest specimens imaginable. All pears should always be picked before fully ripe to secure best quality.



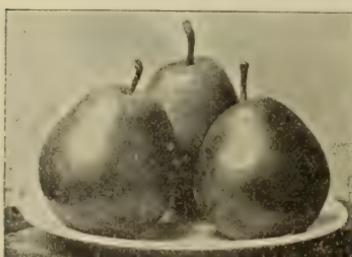
The small cut at left shows Bartlett from photo. All grown on tree 3 foot high in my garden. The largest Bartlett I ever saw.—C. A. GREEN.

If you have room for but one pear tree in your garden let it be the Bartlett. A writer in "Maryland Farmer," says: that dwarf Bartlett are the most profitable crop that can be grown. \$750 has been realized from one acre of these trees. It is also asserted that they can be made to bear in this manner year after year without failure.

Plant Pears.—A gardener declared that if he had planted his three acres of land to pear trees at the time he set the half acre they would have supported him and his family comfortably for five years past. And that if he were a young man he would set the rest of his land with them now, if he had to work for some one else until they came into bearing. He has but a few varieties, of which Clapp's Favorite and Bartlett he calls the best.



Clapp's Favorite Pear.—Standard and Dwarf—A profitable early variety: a prolific and early bearer; does well on quince. Season, August, earlier than Bartlett. This is without doubt the most productive pear in cultivation. Every tree on our grounds, whether in the fence corner or in the cultivated orchard, bears profusely every year. The past season the limbs had to be propped up. Every limb was a veritable rope of pears. A splendid pear resembling the Bartlett and ripening a few days earlier; a cross between Bartlett and Flemish Beauty; the tree is hardy and vigorous, either as standard or dwarf. Care should be taken to pick the fruit ten days before it ripens upon the tree. This is a newish pear, very large, remarkably beautiful and a prolific bearer. **No collection is complete without it.** Larger than Bartlett and has a handsome, red side. Price, page 7.



Flemish Beauty.—A large, beautiful, melting sweet pear. Tree very hardy, vigorous and fruitful; succeeds well in most parts of the country. Season, Sept. and Oct. Needs

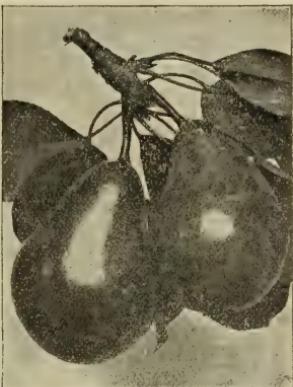
an open, sunny location on well drained soil for best results. In reply to an enquiry from McDonough Co., Ill., the secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society writes: "If I could plant but one pear in your section it would be Flemish Beauty, as it will produce more bushels than any other kind. Kieffer is comparatively free from blight and promises well, but I have not seen enough of it to recommend it very positively. The Illinois State Horticultural Society recommends the following list: Tyson, Seckel, Kieffer, Flemish Beauty and Howell. Price on page 7.

Lawrence.—Late Winter Pear.—Standard.—Size medium to large, obovate, golden yellow; flesh melting, with a pleasant, aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the best winter pears and one that should be

in every collection, whether for home use or market. It succeeds well either on the pear or the quince. Though not over large and showy, its excellent quality and productiveness places it high in the estimation of all our pear growers. In ten or a dozen lists recommended by horticultural societies and leading horticulturists in different States, Lawrence is named as one of the best varieties. Season, December. See page 7 for prices.

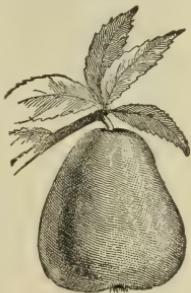
Claireau Pear.—Standard and Dwarf.

—Very large, pyriform shape; yellow and red; handsome and attractive; flesh yellowish, nearly melting; keeps sound a long time after gathering. Tree a free grower and early, abundant bearer; a magnificent and valuable market fruit. Its points worthy of note are beauty, large size, keeping and shipping qualities. Season, pick early in October and store until last of November. Price of Claireau 35c. each.



Seckel Pear.—Standard and Dwarf.—The standard of excellence in the pear, small, but of the highest flavor and production, and small Seckels sell better than large, if smooth and fair. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower. Season September and October. Gives **Excellent Results**, both as standard and dwarf, succeeds well throughout the Northern, Middle and Western States. Price of Seckel 35c. each.

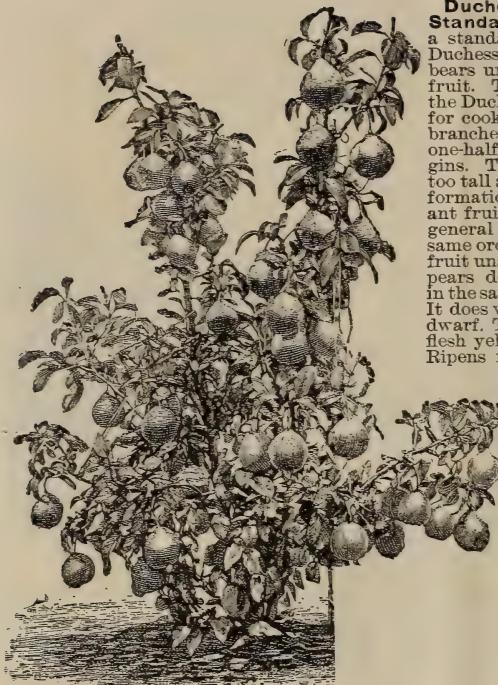
Dwarf Pears should be planted so that the point where the bud is on the quince root be two or three inches below the surface of ground. Our specialties in **Dwarf Pears** are **Duchesse, Wilder Early, Idaho, Vermont Beauty, Clapp's Favorite, Anjou and Louise Bonne**, all excellent varieties. Plant a Dwarf Pear hedge, buying of us 100 or 200 trees at \$6.50 per 100. These will delight your people, and be a home feature.



SECKEL PEAR.

Sheldon Pear.—"A better autumn pear does not exist." **First Quality**; large, round, russet and red, melting, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous erect and handsome and bears well when grown. As a standard should be more largely planted. Season October and November. It is impossible to do justice to this noble variety, either in description or illustration. One pear grower says: "It is the finest table pear in the world, and good for canning also, but not as good as Flemish Beauty, Bartlett and Louise. Picked early in September and stored in a cold cellar it will be in good order for two months. It is large and handsome, and the tree is very productive. Even the smallest pears on the tree are always delicious; so there is no waste fruit." See page 7 for prices.

One of the great edible luxuries of life is a supply of first rate pears properly ripened, and this is a luxury which conduces to good health, than which nothing is more desirable. A good pear orchard is a source of both employment and profit.



Fall and Winter Varieties of Pears.

Anjou (Beurre d' Anjou).—Standard and Dwarf.—Not excelled by any other late fall variety for market or home use. Succeeds either as a dwarf or standard. This pear should be picked and kept in a cool, dry, even temperature, say between 25 degrees and 45 degrees, and it will be in eating condition in not less than four months. People will always regard Anjou as a first-class fruit in every respect, it being hardy, a profuse bearer in proper soils, and of a flavor that to normal palate will give satisfaction. A large, handsome, pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. See illustration above.

Note what one writer in *Popular Gardening* says: "Anjou—the noblest Roman of them all. This tree is perfect in form and grows with great rapidity. The quality of the fruit is simply superb. The pear is smooth, large, light green, ripening to a lemon yellow, melting, juicy and refreshing. It should be picked in October and will keep until Christmas. It is the pear for profit.



See prices of Anjou Pears on page 7.

Duchesse Pear.—(Duchesse d' Angouleme).—Standard and Dwarf.—What the Bartlett pear is as a standard, the Duchesse pear is as a Dwarf. The Duchesse tree has a vigorous and healthy growth, and bears uniformly heavy crops of large and attractive fruit. There is no pear in existence which out-yields the Duchesse. The fruit is prized as a dessert fruit, or for cooking. Like all dwarf pears, it should have the branches of the last season's growth cut back at least one-half every fall or in the spring before growth begins. This is necessary to prevent the trees getting too tall and top-heavy. This cutting back also induces formation of fruit-buds, and promotes early and abundant fruiting. While we recommend the Duchesse for general planting, we recommend other varieties in the same orchard. While the Duchesse blossoms produce fruit unaided by other varieties, it is suspected that all pears do better when different varieties are grown in the same orchard. An excellent commercial variety. It does well as a standard, but attains perfection as a dwarf. The fruit is large, greenish yellow, often russet: flesh yellow with white, melting, buttery and juicy. Ripens mid autumn and later. It is a variety that finds a ready sale in market. We recommend it highly, especially as a dwarf.

We urge our patrons to plant at least a few dwarf trees, because they will get quick returns. Every one wishes to see the fruit of this noble pear. As a dwarf it makes a perfect tree, suitable for orchard or garden planting. **See prices of Duchesse, page 7.**



Barseckle Pear.—This remarkable new pear was originated by Jacob Moore, the originator of the Red Cross currant, Brighton grape, Diamond grape, and other valuable fruits. It is sometimes known as Bartlett-Seckel. It is a cross between Bartlett and Seckel, hence the name. In size it is a little smaller than Bartlett and ripens a little later than Bartlett. The color is pale green, with seldom any color on the sunny side. The flesh is fine grained, white, very melting and juicy, and in quality unmistakably the best. It is not as sweet as Seckel but more vinous, and is preferred by many in quality to Seckel. The trees are vigorous, upright growers. This is the description of the originator, and there is no one who can be more safely relied upon to give an accurate account of his new varieties. It is a superior pear, one of the finest in quality, and should be planted in every garden.

Price, large trees, 50c. each; medium sized trees, 35 cts. each. Standard and Dwarf.

The great value of fruit growing to the farmer is not primarily in its commercial aspect, or how much money it will bring in, although the receipts from the sale of the surplus are not to be despised, either; it is rather the "health of good living" that comes from an abundant supply of all kinds of fruit that may be rapidly grown in the locality, so that all the year 'round the family may have all they can consume.



Vermont Beauty.—A beautiful new Seedling Pear from Grand Isle, Vt., up near the Canadian line. Probably the hardest pear grown. Fruit medium size, not quite so large as Bartlett, but much larger than Seckel; skin yellow, nearly covered with bright carmine. A very handsome pear. Flesh melting and splendid quality; nearly equal to Seckel. It is certainly a beautiful and very valuable pear. The trees are very productive. Ripens in October, and being much larger than Seckel and nearly its equal in quality, and more attractive, it will certainly rate very high. Never has blighted nor winter-killed. **Heavy, first class, 5 to 7 feet, very fine 75c. each.** Medium size, first-class, 50c. each.

Kieffer Pear.—Standard and Dwarf.—The Kieffer has many admirers on account of its splendid growth of tree, productiveness, and selling well in market. For the home garden this variety will not be a favorite with all, although some like the fruit and everybody admires the tree, which is as good an ornamental tree as ever graced a lawn or door yard. One fruit grower said: "Owing to the question of quality he thought it would not sell, but the past season buyers ran after him and sought the Kieffer." Its looks sell it. He has 1,600 trees. Those ten years from the bud were as large as Bartletts 25 years old. The fruit hangs on well and is not liable to be blown off and is good to handle because it is hard when fit to pick. Nine hundred and forty trees, eight and nine years old, produced last year 791 barrels, which sold for \$1,028.30, averaging \$1.30 per barrel, clear of all expenses. 100 trees produced 191 barrels, which sold for \$248.30. **PRICE, 30c. each, \$3 per 12, for large trees.**

PRICES OF STANDARD PEAR TREES.—First-class, 2 to 3 years old, 5 to 6 feet, 20c each; \$2.00 per 12; \$12.00 per 100. Extra size, 6 to 7 foot trees, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12; \$15.00 per 100.

Dwarf.—First-class, 2 to 3 years old, 3 to 4 feet, 15c. each; \$1.50 per 12; \$10.00 per 100. Extra size, 18c. each; \$2.00 per 12; \$12.00 per 100 (except otherwise priced.)

The varieties offered at above prices are as follows: Bartlett, Duchesse, Sheldon (no dwarfs), B. De. Anjou, Kieffer, Vermont Beauty, Clapp's Favorite, Lawrence, Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Howell, **Dwarf Pear Trees.**—Small size, varieties only as follows: Duchesse, Kieffer, Seckel, Clapp's, Anjou, Bartlett. Price 12c. each, \$1.25 per 12.

Bargain Dwarf Pear Trees (Green's selection of varieties.) Large transplanted trees, an assortment mainly Duchesse, \$1.00 per 12; \$7.00 per 100, boxing extra.

We give below a list of varieties which are not planted in large quantities, which therefore we do not grow in large amounts as we do our leading specialties. We cannot therefore make as low prices on these additional varieties as on varieties more generally planted. Should you desire to plant one hundred or more of these additional varieties you should write us as early as possible in the season so as to enable us to secure a larger supply of additional varieties for you in case we should be sold out when your order is reached.

PRICE OF ADDITIONAL VARIETIES OF PEAR TREES.

STANDARD.—First-class: 2 to 3 years old, 5 to 6 feet, 25c. each: \$2.50 per 12. **Buffum, Duchesse, Std. and Dwarf, Lincoln Coreless, Louise Bonne, Lucy Duke, Bessemanka, Tyson, Lawson, Howell, B. Gifford, Josephine d'Mallines, Koonce.**

Standard pear trees small size, 4 to 5 feet, very handsome trees and desirable in every respect, of the following varieties only: Bartlett, Bosc, Clapp's Favorite, Flemish Beauty, Anjou, Howell, Idaho, Vermont Beauty, Wilder Early, Clairgeau, Tyson, Douyene, Boussock. Price for these smaller trees 15c. each; \$1.60 per 12; \$10.00 per 100.

Winter Nellis Pear.—This is not surpassed by any pear in quality. The cut here given is greatly reduced in size but shows the characteristics of this variety, the specimen being grown at Green's Nursery. It is not a large pear but what it lacks in size is made up in the superior quality. In color it is a rich golden russet. It may be kept all winter with care, otherwise it will ripen in December and January. Winter Nellis trees have a pendulous, or weeping tendency, hence the trees have to be double-worked, that is top-grafted or top-buddied on the tops of more upright growing varieties. This makes the price of trees a little higher since the expense of growing is greatly increased. No one can afford to be without a few trees of Winter Nellis and it should be included in all orchards planted for commercial purposes since it is the finest in quality of all pears. Price for strong, double-worked trees, 35c. each.

Bosc Pear.—Bosc is a large pear, the size of Bartlett, deep golden yellow, with yellow flesh of a peculiar shape shown in cut,—notice that the cut is greatly reduced in size. Bosc pear resembles Sheldon in quality, but is considered by many as superior to Sheldon and later in ripening. It is hardly surpassed by any pear in quality and its large size and productiveness make it popular wherever known. On account, however, of the difficulty of securing trees of this variety it is not largely known and comes under the head of rare varieties. We have been at a great expense to grow a good stock of the Bosc pear, which we know to be true to name, and we offer these trees with confidence that they will greatly please all who plant them. Both Bosc and Winter Nellis are far less known than their merits would warrant. I doubt that one planter in a hundred has either of these two varieties, and yet there are no two varieties which can be planted with greater confidence for both home use and market. Price of Bosc Pear 35c. each for large size; 25c. each for small size.

This is to Certify that the stock in the nursery of Green's Nursery Co., of Rochester, N. Y., was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 482 of the Laws of 1898, and it was found to be apparently free in all respects from any contagious or infectious plant disease or diseases, or the San José scale or other dangerously injurious pest or pests. C. A. WIETING, Com. of Agr're.





Paragon Apple. From Tennessee, recently introduced to the general public. The original tree, over 50 years old, is still vigorous and bearing, though mutilated by storms. The young trees show great vigor of growth, come to bearing very young, and are very productive. Fruit large, roundish, somewhat flattened; color dark red, slightly streaked; flesh firm, yellow, crisp, aromatic, subacid and juicy. It is a **VERY LATE KEEPER**, rich and of excellent quality. Thought to be a cross between Winesap and Limbertwig, combining the good qualities of each. Its full size, showy appearance, long keeping and splendid shipping qualities, together with its excellent flavor, render it very valuable as a market or family variety.

PRICE. 18 cents each for first-class medium size. 20 cents each for larger size.

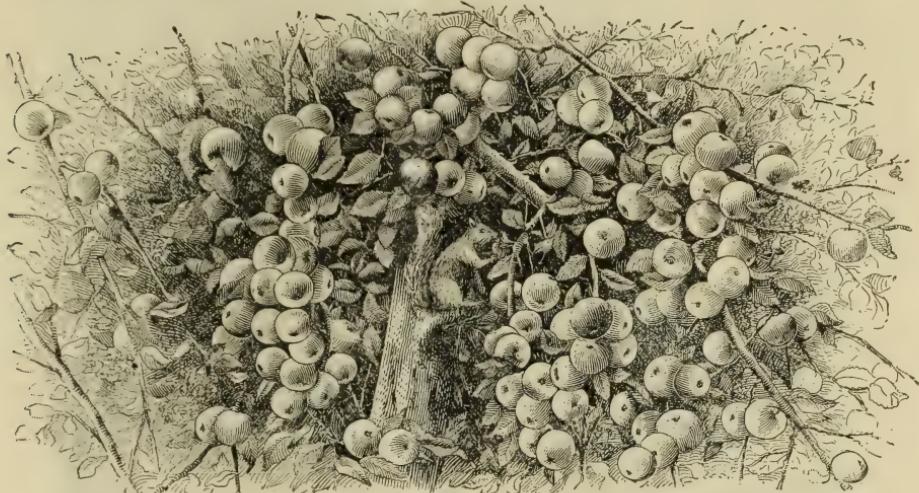
Arkansas Beauty. Large, light crimson with splashes and stripes of dark crimson. Fine grained, good, mild. Does well even in severe Colorado, which tests its hardness. A. W. Poole, of Arkansas, says: "Arkansas Beauty is 'A beautiful and good apple.' No painting can excel its beauty; an apple finer than the pictures in nurserymen's plate books, says Eli Minch, N. J.

Season Dec. to March. It is a good keeper, and this with its remarkable beauty and superior quality makes it a valuable apple. It is also productive. An apple that succeeds alike in New Jersey, Arkansas and Colorado must indeed be a rare acquisition. Arkansas Beauty is recommended for the north as hardy as Ben Davis, also for the Central States and for Southern States. Apple trees are to nurserymen what sugar is to the grocer. Everybody wants to plant apple trees. But little profit is made on apple trees, no nursery could be conducted without them. We offer the largest list of valuable varieties that we have seen in any catalogue in the United States.

PRICE. 18 cents each for first-class medium size. 20 cents each for largest size.

GREEN'S BIG FOUR APPLES.

American Blush, Winter; Banana, Winter; Fanny, Late Summer; Lord Nelson, Mid-Winter.
Price, 25 cents each.

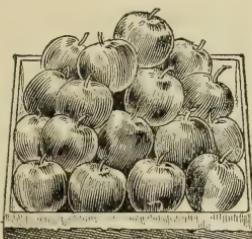


AMERICAN BLUSH—THE BEST WINTER APPLE. (See Description Below.)

There is no winter apple superior as a market or dessert fruit, to the American Blush. It stands at the head, absolutely, of all winter apples. It is of medium to large size, oblate, beautiful crimson on yellow skin, superlative quality, hardy and productive. The flesh of the American Blush is of a crisp and tender character, juicy, aromatic and the most tempting of all apples. Once eaten one cannot forget the peculiar delicacy and attractiveness of this highly flavored variety. Not only is it attractive in appearance and flavor, but it is remarkably reliable in bearing—every year in many localities. Where other varieties have failed year after year, American Blush has yielded large crops of remarkable fruit. Season, November to January. We make a specialty of this splendid apple because we realize its value to our patrons. There are other good varieties, but **none that will give our friends better returns** for a winter fruit. As a dessert fruit, cooking fruit, for shipment to nearby markets, or for exportation to England, it will be found an **excellent variety**, bearing when other varieties grow no fruit.

LORD NELSON APPLE.

This superb apple is known as the Blenheim Pippin in Canada, and Blenheim Orange in England, where it originated. We have been fruiting this remarkable apple at Green's fruit farm for the past ten years. It is a regular bearer of large, handsome, reddish apples of good quality, desirable for dessert or for cooking purposes. The flesh is yellow, crisp, juicy, tender and highly flavored. Its season is early winter, being at its best in December and January, but we have kept it much later. The tree is of handsome form and a good, rapid grower.



WINTER BANANA APPLE FINEST TABLE APPLE IN THE WORLD BEARS FRUIT AT TWO YEARS OLD.

WINTER BANANA APPLE.

New, excellent. The name is most appropriate, as it has a delightful banana perfume. Charles A. Green pronounces it to be the **handsomest** apple that he ever saw. Fruit keeps well till spring: the color is a striking red blush on a deep yellow ground. It is of large size and very showy in appearance, roundish, inclining to conical, stalk three-fourths of an inch long, cavity moderate, apex shallow. Originated in Indiana. Our stock came direct from the originator. Both grafts and 3-year old trees of this grand apple produced abundantly on our grounds at Green's Nursery in past seasons. We are much pleased with it. It is a splendid grower.

FALL PLANTING. For instructions about fall planting, and for experience in planting at that season, please see the last page of cover of this catalogue. Our Chas. A. Green has always planted in the fall everything except strawberry plants, peach trees and tender varieties of plums. Grape vines, raspberry plants, gooseberry bushes, and other items which are almost entirely covered in the soil, can be planted anywhere in the fall safely by throwing over each plant after planting a small forkful of strawy manure, or litter.



THE FANNY APPLE.—The handsomest of all late summer or early fall apples and the **finest in quality**. Also beautiful in form and of good size. The Fanny was recommended to me by the lamented Charles Downing, who sent me specimens which delighted me beyond expression. He pronounced it the queen of apples. It is of a dark, rich crimson color; firm, juicy, agreeable sub-acid. The tree is a vigorous grower and productive; originated in Pennsylvania. Trees on our grounds have fruited several seasons. Very desirable as a dessert fruit. We predict for it a great future. J. S. Gaylord, Kan., writes: "My Fanny trees are healthy, thrifty, grow well in orchard, produce good crops of fine apples. Bore when we had no other good apples."

PRICES for trees of Green's Big Four Apples, American Blush, Banana, Fanny and Lord Nelson, first class trees, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12; boxed free.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES OF APPLES.

GREEN'S BIG SIXTY.—We give below a list of well known varieties of apples, also among them many rare and valuable varieties seldom offered in any catalogue, in all, 60 varieties. We have arranged these in alphabetical order for the convenience of patrons. We do not know of any one variety on this list that is undesirable. It is a remarkable list of varieties of apple trees. At Green's fruit farm we have planted specimen rows, embracing one tree only of each variety. The trees are planted fifteen feet apart in the row, with ample space on each side of the row for air and sunshine. These specimen rows of apples are a peculiar attraction to our place, and present each season an object lesson for the student of pomology. We can walk along these specimen rows and become familiar with the habits and growth, with the color, form and flavor of a large number of valuable varieties of apples. We would suggest a similar row of a number of varieties of apples to be planted by our patrons. The idea is that by planting the trees closely together in a single row through a field or garden, it is not difficult to enjoy the pleasure of seeing the various varieties in fruiting.

The list given below includes varieties ripening at all seasons, but more largely winter varieties. Those marked with a star are winter varieties; the others are summer and fall varieties.

PRICES for the above named apple trees, first-class, medium size, two to three years old, 5 to 6 feet high, 18c. each; largest size, first-class, two to three years old, 5 to 7 feet high, 20c. each; all boxing and packing free. These are wonderfully low prices for this season, when apple trees are very scarce, and are selling at high prices by the car load.

| | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| Astrachan (early red). | Hyslop Crab. | *Starr. |
| *Baldwin. | Hendrick's Sweet. | *Salome. |
| *Beauty of Bath (early). | Haas. | *Scott Winter. |
| *Belleflower. | *Hubbardston Nonsuch. | *Seek-no-further. |
| Blue Pearmain. | Jacob Sweet (large, fine): | *Spitzenberg. |
| *Ben Davis. | J. W. Reid. | *Stark. |
| *Canada Red. | King. | Sweet Bough. |
| Duchesse (hardy mid-summer). | *McIntosh Red. | *Sutton Beauty. |
| Excelsior Crab. | Maiden Blush. | *Tallman Sweet. |
| Fall Pippin. | Mann. | Transcendent Crab. |
| *Fameuse. | *Northern Spy. | Twenty Ounce. |
| Grandmother's Pet. | Newton Wonder. | *Wagener. |
| *Cano. | *North Star. | *Walbridge. |
| Gen'l Grant, Crab. | *Pound Sweet. | *Wealthy. |
| Glori Mundi (largest apple known, fine). | Primate (rare, fine). | *Willow Twig. |
| Cravenstein (best fall apple, hardy.) | *Pewaukee (hardy). | *Winesap. |
| *Greening, R. I. | Rockbridge. | *Wolf River. |
| *Greening, N. W. (very hardy). | *Rambo. | Walker Beauty. |
| Grimes' Golden (best in quality). | R. Beitzheimer (large, red fall apple). | Whitney Crab. |
| | Rolfe. | Yellow Transparent (early). |
| | *Rox. Russet. | *York Imperial. |



BISMARCK APPLE.

Bismarck is a new apple attracting considerable attention. It is an attractive apple in color and shape, the skin being a bright yellow covered on one side with bright carmine. The principal feature of the Bismarck which recommends it to many people is that it bears fruit at a very early age on small trees.

"On a transplanted two-year-old standard tree were counted 26 handsome apples." The usually guarded *Gardener's Chronicle*, of London, said last fall that 18½ rods were covered with Bismarck trees, two years old, on Doucin stock. They were planted in nursery rows about three feet apart, the plants about a foot apart. Many of them had 11, a few 12 large fruits upon them. The fruit is said to be of large size, specimens having been grown weighing nearly two pounds each. The color is described as of a deep orange yellow shading to red. The flesh is yellow, tender, juicy and of good quality. The claim is made that it keeps all winter.

50 cents each for large size tree.

Apple Trees by Roadsides.

The owner of land through which a highway runs is also the owner of the land, and is entitled to make any use of it that will not interfere with the right of the public to travel on it. Perhaps the best use such land can be put to is to plant it with apple trees or other fruit trees, protecting the young trees while small from attacks of wandering stock. Isolated trees, planted where they have plenty of room to spread and plenty of sunlight, often yield more fruit than do apple trees in closely planted orchards.—*American Cultivator*.

Windsor.—Tree upright, vigorous and rapid grower, leaves large. Fruit large, roundish oblong, very firm, juicy, mottled red; flesh pinkish, sometimes streaked. Quality good, heavy bearer. The most desirable late cherry either in the firm or tender-fleshed varieties. It hangs a long time and does not rot badly. No new cherry of recent years has attracted so much attention, owing to its large size, beautiful, dark color, almost black; its firmness, its qualifications as a shipper, and its excellent eating qualities. The variety has been recommended by John J. Thomas, Patrick Barry, S. D. Willard, and others of the most prominent fruit growers, of this country who have given it a thorough trial, and have found it unexcelled by any variety for home use and for market. It originated in the cold, severe climate of Canada. While we cannot recommend it as being hardy enough for the northwest, where nothing but the Early Richmond type succeeds, it is a great success in Western New York and throughout the middle States. The tree combines attractiveness as a lawn tree, with beautiful shade, and is exceedingly beautiful when in blossom, or laden with its delicious crop of fruit. It should be planted by all who have a garden, a door yard, a lawn or an orchard.

Napoleon Cherry.

Tree medium size, erect with roundish head, fruit borne generally in twos, very large, oblong cordate; light lemon yellow with red cheek in the sun. Flesh very hard, brittle, colorless, reddish at stone.

Stem medium length, stout, in a moderately

deep, even cavity. Good. Excellent bearer. Ripe about June 20th. The Napoleon Bigarreau is probably the most desirable light colored cherry for market purposes. Its hard flesh and large size make it a good shipper and an attractive fruit when placed in small packages.

Centennial Cherry.—A large, light colored sweet cherry; flesh very firm, making it one of the most valuable of the sweet varieties for shipping. Resembles Napoleon in appearance, of which it is a seedling, but is larger and more oblate in form. Tree a handsome grower. Its sweetness is very pronounced, being exceedingly sugary. Its briskness and honeyed sweetness makes it a desirable fruit, but its great value is in its firmness, which makes it probably the best shipping cherry yet introduced. Ripens in midseason. Professor H. E. Van Deman says of the Centennial: "Fruit very firm and of good flavor. This seems to be an improvement on Napoleon Bigarreau."

PRICE—Centennial Cherry Trees, large size, 50c. each.



English Morello.

—Without doubt one of the most valuable of this class. Easily grown, generally producing a heavy crop. Fruit dark red, quality good, with a rich, acid flavor, late. Tree very hardy, and recommended for extremely cold latitudes.

Professor Budd

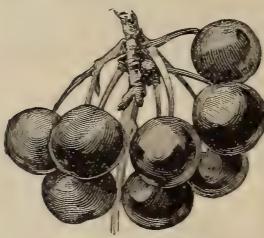
says that a cherry orchard planted thickly in rows running north has done better than those planted in the usual way.

"Like a double cherry, we grew together, seeming parted, but yet a union in partition, two lovely berries on one stem." **Price, 50 Cents.**



GREEN'S TARTARIAN CHERRY.

In front of our Rochester house are two black cherry trees which are something of a wonder to all who see them. These trees never fail to bear a heavy crop of fine fruit. The trees are perhaps forty years old. They have reached an age when most cherry trees begin to fail and to become unproductive, but these trees are as productive as in their earlier years. A notable peculiarity of the fruit upon these trees is that it remains upon the trees in an eatable condition for nearly three weeks. I have never known cherries to remain so long upon the trees. The fruit from these trees sells in the market more readily than any other fruit we are acquainted with. It is accepted by our marketmen as the Black Tartarian. It has much the appearance of the Black Tartarian, and yet we have never known that good old variety to remain so long in perfect condition upon the trees, which is a desirable feature in prolonging the season for family use. We call it Green's Tartarian cherry, not to indicate that it is a new variety, but to indicate that it is what it is represented to be—a superior strain of the Black Tartarian. **PRICE, large trees, 35c.; medium sized trees, 25c. each.**



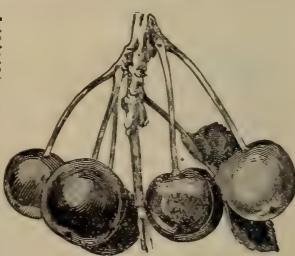
EARLY RICHMOND.

I know of no cherry but Early Richmond that can be relied upon for market. For home use the Montmorency is valuable," says A. G. Hammond, Secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society. It is a safe, reliable, worthy favorite. I have at our fruit farm two rows and a half of Early Richmond cherry trees, each row containing about forty trees.

Early Richmond Cherry.—An early, red, magnificent cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. Tree a free grower; hardy, healthy and very productive. One of the best. "If I could plant but one cherry, it would be Early Richmond," says *American Agriculturist*. "For Illinois,

Montmorency.—Large; bright, shining red; acid; late; valuable. Hardy and productive. This variety seems to be almost as popular as the Early Richmond. We seldom have trees enough to supply the demand. Canning houses like this variety. You cannot make a

mistake in planting it. "For home use the Montmorency is valuable," says A. G. Hammond, Secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society. It is a safe, reliable, worthy favorite.



REDUCED SIZE.

PRICES FOR CHERRY TREES.—Hardy Varieties.—Eng. Morello, Early Richmond, Montmorency, etc., first-class, 30c. each; \$3.50 per 12.

PRICE.—Sweet Varieties—Windsor, Black Tartarian, Napoleon, first-class, 25c. each. \$2.00 per 12. For other kinds see page before this.

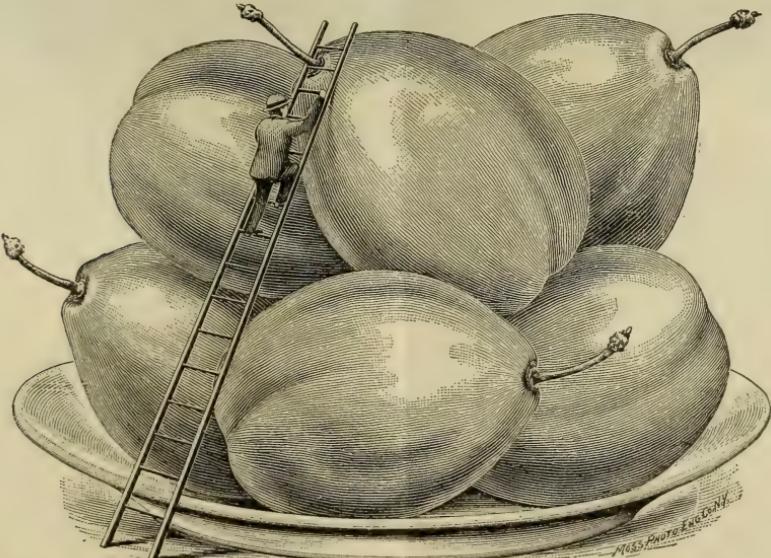
PLUM CULTURE.



I passed a young plum orchard in full bearing to-day. It was an attractive sight. The plum delights in a rich soil. The trees can be planted much closer together than apple or pear, and yet in field cultivation it is not best to crowd any kind of fruit trees; but in gardens plums will fruit well when planted ten or twelve feet apart. Plum trees bear at an early age. The yield of plums from an acre is surprising. Perhaps no fruit needs more frequent manuring than the plum, owing to the great crops of fruit that it bears. It will also succeed on rich, sandy soil. Plum trees are usually planted when two years old from the bud, although some of the strong growing kinds, Burbank, Abundance and other Japan kinds, especially, may be planted a year old with good results. Plum trees are planted about as far apart as peaches; that is, from 15 to 18 feet apart each way. Many growers prefer to plant them closer one way than the other and eventually to stop cultivation in one direction. If this system is used they may be placed 18 or 20 feet apart one way, and from 10 to 12 feet the other way. The trees are pruned the same way that apple trees are, when planted. It is generally advisable to start tops as low as possible. This means that the limbs should start out from three to four feet above the ground.

With modern implements and methods of tillage there is no inconvenience in working the land if tops are started as low. Plums can be grown profitably in the henry; hens destroy the curculio which hide under the trees. In large orchards the curculio has often proved a benefactor instead of an enemy, simply thinning out the superfluous fruit. A fruit grower, living near our Nursery at Clifton, has an orchard of plums, largely Bradshaw, Lombard and Prunes, located on the east side of a hill, sheltered on the west by a piece of woods. It is surprising what crops this orchard produces.

The plum of late years is attracting more attention than ever before. I noticed recently, a large plum orchard, owned by a successful plum grower. He did not pretend to plow the ground close to the trees, but allowed a strip along the rows to be covered with grass, although the space between the rows was thoroughly cultivated; his dwarf pears were grown in the same manner. The first three or four years, however, it was easy to cultivate close to the rows with horse cultivator and no grass was allowed to accumulate there; these trees were thrifty and healthy and have been yielding heavy crops for years. Four or five bushels of plums per tree, is not an unusual crop.



York State Prune.—(*Fellemberg, French Prune, Italian Prune*).—The ex-President of American Association of Nurserymen is positive that this is a new variety of plum, entirely distinct from any other. While we have not offered it as a new plum it has been our opinion that it was distinct from other varieties. This season we have made a study of York State prune in a large bearing orchard where the Fellemberg, French or Italian prunes were also fruiting. The result was that we could see but little variation in the size, shape or color of these varieties. There may be a little variation in quality. We are still of the opinion that it is a seedling produced in Livingston county, New York, but desiring to be exceedingly careful and just to our patrons we make the above statement, and offer these prune trees at the same price as common varieties. Of this we are certain: This is one of the most valuable plums for market purposes on earth. A large orchard near Rochester was heavily laden this year, and almost every year, and the entire crop was sold at more than twice the price of ordinary varieties. It bears shipment well; is of large size, dark blue, covered with blush, and is of superior quality. It ripens the last week in August at Rochester. It has no superior for drying or for canning. A prominent grower writes:—"I have a large orchard of York State, and 20 Fellemberg (Italian Prunes). The Italian Prunes in shape and color are the same as York State, but are smaller. I prefer it to Fellemberg. It is a third larger than German Prune. Fruit is large, dark blue, covered with bloom, very attractive in appearance, rich, juicy in quality, free stone. **I have 185 trees** in bearing." Same price as other plum trees.

Do Not Forget When Ordering to Add Money for Packing, as Follows:—On orders of from \$1.00 to \$3.00, add 25c.; \$4.00 to \$5.00, add 35c.; \$6.00 to \$10.00, add 75c.; \$12.00 to \$15.00, add \$1.00; \$16.00 to \$20.00, add \$1.50; on orders of from \$21.00 to \$25.00, add \$1.85; for boxing and packing on larger orders add one cent per tree.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.



BURBANK JAPAN PLUM

Burbank Japan Plum.—*From Photograph.*—A variety now well known in all the plum regions of the United States. Unsurpassed for beauty and productiveness as well as great hardiness of tree, with a foliage so perfect as to contribute in an essential degree to its health. Fruit large, oval, often with a slight neck; skin reddish purple; flesh yellow, rather coarse but juicy and good. Its beauty as a market variety is unsurpassed.

The fruit is roundish conical, tapering to a blunt point opposite the stem; stem stout, one-half inch long; suture almost wanting; surface smooth, with but little bloom; scattering dots and streaks of russet sometimes apparent; dots numerous, brown and very small; color, reddish purple, over rich yellow, which often shows through in patches; skin of medium thickness, tender and peels from the flesh when fully ripe; flesh amber yellow, tender, juicy; flavor rich, sweet, aromatic; quality best; stones small, plump, adhering to flesh. Best of the Japan plums.—H. E. VAN DEMAN.

This ripens later than the Early abundance. There are few if none of the Japanese plums so far generally tested, that have proven of so much worth as the Burbank. It is an abundant bearer, and several years' trial has proven it to be hardy in almost the entire United States. Certainly it will endure the winters as far north as the central part of New York and Iowa.

"If any one has had doubts as to the vigor, hardiness and productiveness of the Japan plums, this season has settled these. Here in Connecticut, where the peach crop was practically a total failure, the Japan plums gave partial crops on many trees, while others were full to bending with luscious fruit. There is no doubt that their introduction is doing more to stimulate both commercial and amateur fruit culture than any other one event that has taken place within the last quarter of a century. Trees of tremendous vigor; come into bearing two and three years after planting, and in such variety and season of ripening as to cover a period of nearly three months with a daily supply of most luscious plums."—J. H. HALE.

PRICES, first-class trees, 25c. each, \$2.50 per 12, extra large at 36c. each, \$3.00 per 12, 4 ft. trees, 15c. each, \$1.50 per 12.



Red June. A vigorous, hardy, upright, spreading tree, as productive as Abundance: fruit medium to large, deep vermilion-red, with handsome bloom, very showy, flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly subacid, of good and pleasant quality: half cling; pit small. Ripens a few days after Willard, and is the best in quality of any of the early varieties. When a little better known, likely to be in great demand for orchard planting.



RED JUNE PLUM BEARING IN NURSERY ROWS.

PRICE for first-class trees 30c. each, 3 to 4 foot size, 20c. each.



THE HALE JAPAN PLUM.

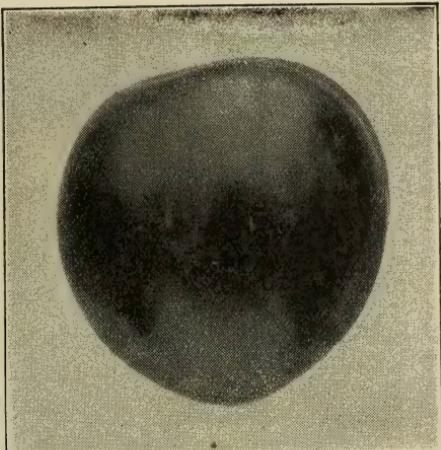
Mr. Hale, the Peach King, says that this is the most vigorous tree of all the Japans. Fruit large, bright orange, mottled with cherry red. Superb in quality, fully equal to Imperial Gage; none so fine for the family. Ripens middle of September. Its season of ripening, great size and beauty will make it the most profitable of all plums in market.

Prof. L. H. Bailey says of the Hale Plum: "A very handsome, large, round-cordate plum; usually lop-sided; orange, thinly overlaid with mottled red, so as to have a yellowish red appearance, or, in red colored specimens, deep cherry-red with yellow specks; flesh yellow, soft and juicy (yet a good keeper), not stringy, with a very delicious, slightly acid peachy flavor; skin somewhat sour; cling. Very late. I know the fruit only from specimens sent at two or three different times by Luther Burbank. To my taste, these specimens have been the best in quality of all the Japanese Plums."

This is strong testimony as to the superior quality of the Hale Plum—"the best in quality of all Japan Plums." Luther Burbank, in a letter to us says: "No one who has ever tested the fruit when ripe will ever say any European Plum is superior to the Hale."

Imperial Gage may approach but cannot surpass it in deliciousness of flavor. It is beautiful in appearance, will keep two or three weeks after being picked, and best of all, it comes late, just after the rush of peaches and other plums is all over, and will have full swing in the markets as a fancy dessert fruit.

PRICE—40c. each for 5 to 6 ft.; 25c. each for 3 to 4 ft.



Wickson. This is another of Burbank's creations, and the largest of all plums. Tree a good grower of vase-like form, an early and productive bearer. In several sections of the United States grafts set in 1895 fruited in 1896, showing superb specimens of fruit almost as large as turkey's eggs. From time fruit is half-grown till nearly ripe it is of a pearly white color; quickly soft pink shadings creep over it till in a few days it is changed to a deep crimson, covered with a light bloom. For marketing purposes it may be picked when white, and color up almost as well as though left on the tree. Pit small; flesh tender, sweet and delicious; season just following Burbank.

Wickson Plum Hardy. This is worth a trial, even in north Iowa. The actual test of its hardiness can alone decide the question of value. The desirability of plums, twice the size of our best Americans, is not debatable. Encouraging reports of its value come from Illinois and New York. It stands 25 degrees below there.

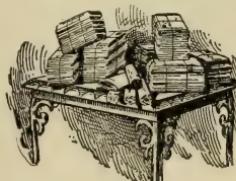
PRICE for large trees 35 cents each. 3 to 4 feet size, 25 cents each.

Pums are among the most easily produced fruits. I have at my kitchen door two plum trees that seldom fail to bear heavy crops of delicious fruit. One tree remains in bearing a long time. Each morning the ripe, juicy fruit is found on the dewy grass, fresh and cool. Each morning my children and I stroll by this plum tree and regale ourselves. Such a plum tree may cost you 20 cents.

German Prune.—Sells for higher prices in market on account of high quality. A leading favorite. There is no easily grown fruit that gives greater or more certain profit than the German Prune. They were introduced in this country by Germans many years ago, and for a time these furnished the only market for them. But the prune as a fruit for drying has entirely surpassed the plum, and though it

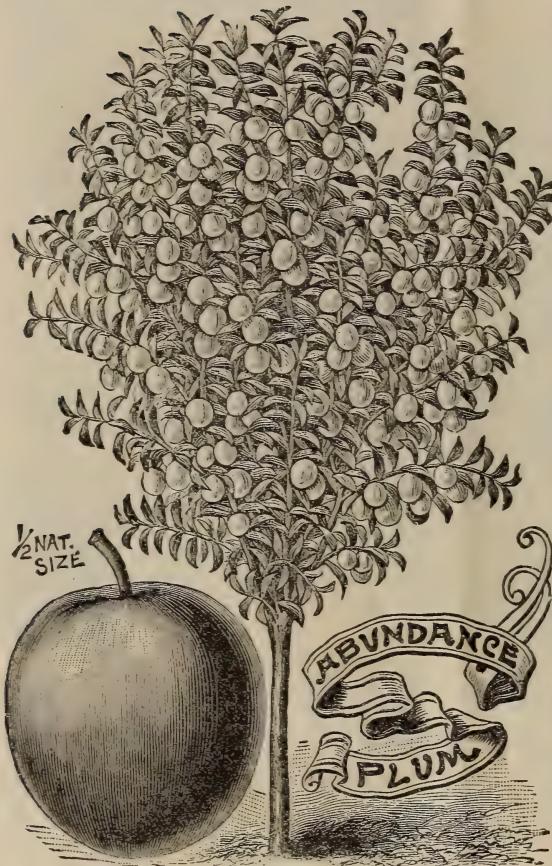
DAILY MAIL OF GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ENLARGED BY ORDERS FOR THE POPULAR GERMAN PRUNE.

is always dried whole the seed is not troublesome to the eater. The Pacific Coast States have furnished most of the prunes for commerce. But it is a fruit that succeeds equally well in the East, with the advantage that if more grown near our large cities, there will be considerable demand for the fruit for eating when ripened, but not dried.



DAILY MAIL OF GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ENLARGED BY ORDERS FOR THE POPULAR GERMAN PRUNE.

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The Abundance (Japan) Plum.—The Abundance is becoming more popular each season; is large, showy and beautiful. Amber, turning to a rich, bright, cherry color, with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, and of delicious sweetness impossible to describe. Stone small and parts readily from flesh. **For canning it is also excellent.** Its season is early in August in this State adding to its special value. The editor of *The Rural New Yorker* writes: "From one little Abundance tree we picked 10 pecks of fruit. The quality is excellent. When fully ripe they are full of juice. The flesh is tender and there is mingled with the plum a peach flavor that is refreshing and agreeable." That the Abundance proves to be all that is claimed for it, seems now a settled fact. It is to us a blessing and a revelation—a blessing that we may enjoy plums of our own raising, and a revelation in that we have never before been able to raise plums because of the curculio. August 4th, '95, the *Rural New Yorker* says; "The Abundance Japan Plum tree on our grounds is a sight to behold. The branches are wreaths of fruit, and they, as well as the tree itself, are held up by props and ropes. Here we have Abundance loaded with beautiful fruit, while not precaution has been taken to destroy the curculio. *Blessed be the Abundance! It is well named.*"

Price, 4 feet, well branched, each 15c.; \$1.50 per 12; \$10 per 100. 5 to 6 feet trees, 20c. each; \$2 per 12; \$15 per 100. Extra large trees, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12; \$18 per 100.

Many Plums.—A leading plum grower of Geneva, N. Y., picked and marketed last season 40,000 eight-pound baskets of plums, says *The Rural New Yorker*.

For prices of plums and bargain lists of plums see page 16.



Niagara Plum.—This plum, comparatively new, has become exceedingly popular through Western New York, where it originated. It is a very early plum and particularly valuable for this reason. It is a red plum, **large size**, making an attractive appearance in market, and possesses good shipping qualifications. It bears **enormous crops** of fruit with great regularity. No one will be disappointed in planting the Niagara plum, either for home use or for market. The tree is an upright grower, vigorous and healthy. I recently visited a plum grower in Niagara county, who was shipping one thousand baskets, daily, of the Niagara plum. He informed me that it was bringing the highest price in the market and was a veritable gold mine to him. See price, page 16.

Green's Plum Collection of mostly and valuable new varieties for the home garden. 1 Hale, 1 Red June, 1 Burbank, 1 York State Prune, 1 Lombard. Catalogue price for first-class trees, medium size, packing added, \$1.50. Our special price, packing free, \$1.25, or one-third less than full price.

Plums are a desirable attraction to any home. I can remember the plum trees which furnished such delectable fruit on the old farm homestead, where I was born fifty years ago. I remember today how those fat, yellow, juicy plums tasted to me as a boy. Remembering this and remembering that children enjoy such fruits far more than older people I have ever placed an abundance of fruit in their reach.



Shropshire Damson Plum.—This is the best of Damsons. These are smallish plums, produced in thick clusters or groups, almost hiding the branches from view. It is highly prized for canning and for preserving. The tree is not a rapid grower in the nurseries, is difficult to propagate, therefore trees are always in short supply, and cannot be sold as low as other plum trees. Price, 35c. each; \$8.50 per 12.

I grow the plum in my city yard, pay no attention to the curculio, and get an abundant crop. The plum comes into bearing at an early date, often two or three years after planting. The trees can be planted more closely together than the apple, pear or cherry, the branches not being so wide-spread. Do not fail to plant at least a few plum trees. See prices, page 16.



SHIPPING LOMBARD PLUMS FROM NEW YORK ORCHARDS.

Lombard Plum.—The Lombard is a great favorite for the following reasons: **The tree seems to adapt itself to any locality; it is extremely hardy, producing good crops where many varieties will not grow;** it is a strong growing tree—trees on our grounds five years of age being as large again as some varieties planted the same year; it is exceedingly productive. My experience has been that it **outyields most other varieties**, and yet all varieties of plums are remarkably productive. It is not equal to some varieties in quality, and yet it is enjoyable eaten out of hand and desirable for canning and other domestic purposes. Those who are not familiar with the superior varieties would consider this delicious. The fruit usually hangs so thick on the limbs that we are compelled to thin out one-half. The more you thin it, the larger, brighter and better the remaining fruit will be. It is a handsome reddish plum, the flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. Season—August. More than one of the leading fruit growers have planted the Lombard tree especially for a stock for top budding and grafting slow growing varieties, as it is one of the most vigorous growers and gives great satisfaction for this purpose. It is an excellent variety, and should be planted in all gardens and orchards. It can be relied upon for a crop often when some other varieties fail.

PRICES OF PLUM TREES.—All on Plum Roots.—First-Class, 2 years old, 5 to 6 feet, 20c. each, \$2.00 per 12, \$12.00 per 100. Extra size, 6 to 7 feet, 25c. each, \$2.50 per 12. \$15.00 per 100.

The varieties offered at above prices are: **York State, Bradshaw, Lombard, Niagara, German Prune, Reine Claude, Genii, Willard, Shipper's Pride.**

Additional Varieties.—We give below a list of varieties which are not planted in large quantities, which therefore we do not grow in large amounts as we do our leading specialties. We cannot therefore make as low prices on these additional varieties as on varieties more generally planted. Should you desire to plant one hundred or more of these additional varieties write us as early as possible in the season so as to enable us to secure them for you in case we should be sold out when your order is received. **PRICES.**—1st class 5 to 6 ft. size, 25c. each, \$2.50 per 12. Extra size, 6 to 7 ft., 30c. each, \$3.00 per 12. **VARIETIES AS FOLLOWS.**—Coe's Golden Drop, Fellemburg, Moore's Arctic, Grand Duke, Monarch, Imperial Gage, Duane's Purple, Beauty of Naples.

PRICES of smaller sized Plum trees 15c. each, \$1.50 per 12, \$10.00 per 100, of VARIETIES NAMED BELOW:—Lombard, Bradshaw, Spaulding, Beauty of Naples, Genii, Shipper's Pride, Imp. Gage, Reine Claude.

Bradshaw Plum.—A very large and fine early plum, dark violet red, juicy and good. Trees erect and vigorous; **very productive**, valuable for market. The tree is very hardy and vigorous. As regards productivity it is unequalled by any plum we have ever fruited. To produce the finest fruit heavy thinning should be practiced. The quality is excellent and it is destined to become one of the most popular of all plums for canning, while its attractive color, good quality and shipping properties will cause it to be sought for as a market variety. It ripens ten days to two weeks later than Abundance. This plum resembles Niagara in size, color and general good qualities. It is a grand variety, and no collection is complete without it. It is becoming better known each year and is a great favorite for home use on account of its fine quality, and for market for the reason that it is possessed of **great beauty and large size**, and is enormously productive. See price, page 12.

See Mortgage Lifter Collection on 1st page.





Crape Culture.—Even one grape vine will make a place look home-like, ten to twenty vines will give a good home supply of grapes. Plant grape vines near the house. Make a trellis or allow the vines to grow on the porch; it will afford a pleasant shade and produce an abundance of delicious fruit. Those in good health enjoy it and should eat a few clusters every day. The sick crave the fruit of the grape vine, and it is prescribed for them when other fruit must not be thought of. On occasions persons have come a long distance to our nurseries to purchase grapes for the sick relative or friend. No home is complete without at least 12 grape vines. How well I remember the ancient vines that twined their tendrils about the home of my childhood. No ornamental vine is more attractive. It is worth its cost for ornament alone. Grape vines will bear fruit the third year from planting, and will continue to bear for a hundred or more years; hence, a grape vine which may cost ten or twenty cents must be a good investment, planted where it can run over the piazza, over the side of the barn or shed, over the garden fence, or to cover some objectionable object, such as a stump, out-house or pile of stones. When established it will succeed without any cultivation, in good soil, but should be pruned annually. No home is complete without grape vines. How pleasant to clip off a cluster of fresh, bloom-dusted grapes as you walk at the morning or evening hour. Grapes are now grown by the hundred acres in many parts of this country. While large vineyardists sell their crops at moderate prices, the fruit grower who has an acre or less may sell them to his regular patrons at prices very much higher. This is the case at our Rochester fruit farm. Such as we have bring more than double the price secured by large growers, and are a very profitable crop. Among the varieties most largely grown and generally in favor are the **Concord**, **Diamond**, **Delaware**, **Niagara**, **Worden** and **Brighton**.

We do not offer a long list of varieties of grapes. There are other good ones besides those we offer, but we know these we offer to be excellent varieties—these embrace all colors and a long season of ripening. These do well in nearly every grape growing region, and will do well in your garden or vineyard.

We fruit every season thirty or forty varieties and find this list suits us. It is our choice for home or market. Other kinds do not succeed everywhere.

 We offer only the best of many varieties.



Worden
Grape.

Campbell's Early Grape is a new variety of the Concord type, of great promise. It is one of the strongest growers, and one of the most hardy varieties. It ripens with Moore's Early, ahead of Worden; quality is good and it is a long keeper.

PRICE, one year old, 65 cents each.

Worden Grape.—If you fail to plant Worden grape you will make a mistake. When it was first introduced it was claimed to be the same as Concord, since it resembles Concord in many respects. It is, however, much earlier than Concord in ripening and larger in size of berry. Its earliness of ripening is a strong point over Concord. It will not ship, however, so well as Concord, being tender in skin, but for home use I know of no grape of greater value.

Concord, Worden, Diamond, Niagara, Brighton, and others of this class which we offer are the cream of all grapes—the best of the thousands that have been introduced.

Everyone plants it. It is an enormous cropper, and its vines are vigorous enough to ripen such crops, but the more fruit a vine carries the later will it ripen its fruit. Worden is ripe and gone before Concord comes in. It is an early black grape, very large in cluster and berry, of good quality, selling well everywhere. In brief, Worden is an improved Concord, being larger in both bunch and berry, handsomer, nearly two weeks earlier, and of better quality. Surely this is enough to please all. If only one grape vine can be planted, plant the Worden.

See illustration of Worden to the left.

PRICES, 2 years, 10 cents each, 75 cents per 12, \$5 per 100.

EATON. Very large, black, good, 12c. each.



A WELL TRAINED EATON GRAPE IN FRUITING.



Diamond White Grape.--Beautiful, good and a great producer. This is an excellent variety for those having only a small garden, or those desiring to plant for market. In growth of vine it is marvelous and seems adapted to all localities where grapes are grown. It is a diamond among grapes. Extremely hardy; vine a vigorous grower; foliage large and healthy. Very prolific in bearing; clusters large and handsome; often shouldered. Color greenish white, turning to an attractive golden tinge at maturity. Berries large, skin thin but tough; berries hanging well to the peduncle, even when very ripe; flesh melting and very juicy, sweet to the center, and the foxiness peculiar to all our native varieties is in the Diamond almost entirely eliminated. Persons of delicate taste that will not eat such as Niagara, enjoy the Diamond. It keeps well. It comes nearer to the quality we demand in a first-class exotic grape than any other native variety with which we are acquainted.

Rural New Yorker says: "Mr. F. C. Kevitt, of Athenia, New Jersey, kindly sends us a photograph of a Diamond grape vine four years old, and bearing forty perfect bunches. He says that 'the Diamond is the best flavored and most productive of 50 varieties growing in my vineyard, realizing me 10 cents per pound. I shall harvest this season over 10 tons of Diamond Grapes.'"

**PRICES, 1 year, 15c. each.
\$1.50 per 12, \$10.00 per 100.**



NIAGARA GRAPE.

The Niagara White Grape.--Popular everywhere. Bunch medium to large, compact, occasionally shouldered; berry large, roundish uniform; skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet. Vine remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive; foliage thick and leathery. Ripens with Concord.

**PRICES, 2 years
8c. each, 75c. per
12, \$6.00 per 100.**

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES.

Brighton.--Red, medium, good.

Delaware.--Red, early, delicious.

Moore's Early.--Black, early, good.

PRICES, 12c. each, \$1.25 per 12.



Green Mountain.--(Winchell or Clough)--A very early white grape of great promise. I saw it first at the Boston meeting of the Boston Pomological Society and was attracted by its beauty and fine quality. At the World's Fair there was a surprising display of this grape which attracted every grape grower.

PRICE of strong vines by mail or otherwise, 25c. each, \$2.50 per 12.

Grape Vines mailed postpaid at the price each as given here, or if 12 or more are needed, if 10 cents is added to the price per 12.

One Year Old Grape Vines we sell only in lots of 500 or 1000.

Write for prices.

**GREEN'S
NURSERY Co.,
ESTABLISHED 1870.**

fruits which have done so much for the vineyardist as Concord. In quality it pleases everybody, as does vigor and productiveness and other qualifications. It seems to have no failing. There are more grapes sold from Concord than from any other one variety. Monarch of hardy grapes.

The early, black, healthy, hardy grape for the million, succeeding everywhere and producing abundantly, fruit of good quality. It has few superiors, all things considered, and should be included in all collections.

**PRICES, 2 year, 6c. each, 60c. per 12,
\$4.00 per 100.**

Keep the Boys and Girls on the Farm by Making Home Attractive.

What will do more to make home attractive than having a garden well supplied with strawberries, gooseberries, grapes, apples, pears, plums, quinces, etc., also have a bed of roses in your front yard, with shade trees and evergreens? You cannot make a better investment.

I have in my garden a row of dwarf pear trees

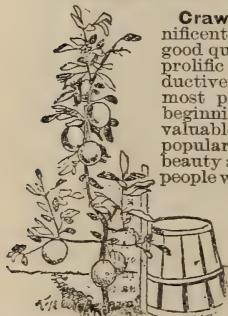
planted closely together. This is what I call a hedge row of dwarf pears. Though but recently planted, we have found several of these trees bearing fruit this year. One of the smallest trees in the row (3 feet high) bore six of the largest Bartlett pears I ever saw, and each pear was a perfect specimen. I had a plate of these pears photographed, but the photograph does not show the large size. It is wonderful that so small a tree should bear such marvelous fruit.



Elberta Peach.—Large yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavored, flesh yellow, freestone. Season medium early, following quick upon early Crawford. This is truly a fine peach, noted for its large size and fine appearance. Fruit of Elberta was quoted from one-third to one-half higher than any other variety of its season in New York and other leading markets the past season. J. H. Hale, the Peach King, knew what he was about when he planted 60,000 in an orchard of 100,000. This tree is an excellent grower, strong and healthy, and very productive. Our Chas. A. Green has seen it in the North and South and is convinced that this variety is an excellent one in every way.

Prices of Elberta: Strong trees, 4 to 5 feet, 18c. each; \$1.75 per 12; \$12 per 100.

CREAM OF THE OLDER PEACHES.



YOUNG CRAWFORD TREE
IN BEARING.

It is of high quality and possessed of great beauty. It is also a heavy cropper. Indeed, the fruit needs to be thinned in many instances. Of late we have learned that by thinning the peach early we increase the size, quality and beauty of those which are left, and still have as many bushels of fruit as though all had been left on the tree.

Foster.—Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, a good flavor. Resembles Crawford's Early, but is a few days earlier; freestone.

Crosby.—A hardy variety, but unless thinned fruit does not reach large size. Small pit, valuable regular bearer.

Additional Varieties.—Hill's Chili, Mt. Rose, Old Mixon, Stump, Fitzgerald, (hardy).

Peaches continued on next page.



ME WANT A CRAWFORD PEACH TOO.

Crawford's Late.—A superb yellow peach, very large, productive and good; ripens here about the close of the peach season. Season last of September. Not a very late peach—its season is just right. Largest of all older kinds at Green's fruit farm.

Prices for peach trees, of all the kinds named above, 15c. each, \$1.50 per 12, \$12 per 100, for selected trees 4 to 5 feet.

Price for 3 to 4 feet trees, 12c. each, \$1.25 per 12, \$10 per 100.

Except when otherwise priced.

No. 33

STATE OF NEW YORK



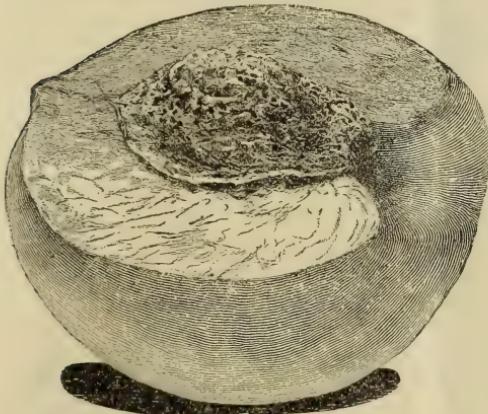
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock

This Do Certify that the stock in the nursery of *Greene Nursery Co.* of *Rochester*, County of *Monroe*, State of *New York*, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 482. of the Laws of 1898, and it was found to be apparently free in all respects from any contagious or infectious plant disease or diseases, or the San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests.

Dated *August 16, 1898*, Albany, N. Y.

W. H. Wetting
Commissioner of Agriculture.



Triumph Peach.—This is the earliest peach in the world, and, most remarkable of all, nearly a freestone variety. Up to this time all early peaches have been cling-stones, and the hope of fruit growers has been that a new variety must be discovered which was early and parted freely from the pit. This seems to have been secured in the Triumph. Mr. P. J. Berckmans, Pres. American Pomological Society, seems to have great confidence in this peach and has ordered several thousand trees.

Price of Triumph, medium size, 20c. each; \$2 per 12.

RONEY'S POINT, W. Va., Oct. 10, 1898.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.: We had a crop of Elberta peaches from trees bought of you. They were very large and fine in quality.

W. E. P.

Loudon Raspberry.—We are still headquarters for this most valuable of all red raspberries, since we are its introducer. The past winter Loudon has proved to be the most hardy of all red raspberries, and endured the winter unprotected where all other varieties have been injured.

The Capital Peach.—The most marvelous peach in size and flavor, each peach averaging ten inches in circumference, weighing ten ounces. A freestone of delicious flavor, rich and juicy. In color a rich orange yellow, with blush on one side.

"I have examined the Capital peach and am much pleased with it. It is an unusually large, late, yellow-fleshed, freestone peach of excellent quality. Varieties of this class are limited. I have seen the tree and it appears to be of a hardy, thrifty and vigorous habit of growth. I deem the peach well worthy of trial."

W. R. LAZENBY,
Prof. of Hort.,
Ohio University.



Prices of this new peach, Capital, first-class, 4 feet 50c. each; 2 to 4 feet, 35c. each.

The present growing season has been remarkably favorable and trees and plants of Green's nursery were never more vigorous, healthy and free from insects or disease than at present.

We are offering special inducements to those who desire to buy Dwarf pears, Standard pears, apple, plum or quince trees. Also low prices for small fruit plants and vines, and we hope to be favored with your order.



BOURGEAT QUINCE.—See cut.—This is the most remarkable of all quinces. There is no other variety which grows so vigorously, and there is no other variety of fruit which will keep so long in perfect condition. Trees of this quince grow as rapidly as an apple tree and attain the size and shape of an apple tree, while most quinces grow in the form of a bush. The Bourgeat quince bears at an early age, producing large crops of exceedingly large and handsome fruit, of a rich golden color. While it ripens soon after the Orange it keeps until past midwinter when desired, or it is ready to use at once on maturity. This is a remarkable characteristic, since ordinary quinces are of a perishable nature. The crop can be held in the hands of the grower or in the hands of the purchaser until the market suits his fancy. It has so far proved to be free from leaf blight, the leaves keeping green until killed by frost. Three bushels of fruit have been gathered from a ten year old tree. A lady writes that she finds it superior to all others for cooking quickly like apples. It has received first premium at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and other societies. You cannot make a mistake in planting this variety.

PRICE for large trees, 50c., medium sized trees, 35c. each.



ORANGE QUINCE, REDUCED SIZE.

PRICES OF TREES. Nice stocky trees, 3 to 4 ft., 20 cents each, \$2.00 per 12, \$13.50 per 100. Larger trees, 4 to 5 ft., 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12, \$18.00 per 100. 2 to 3 ft. trees, branched, 15 cents each, \$1.25 per 12, \$11.00 per 100.

Orange Quince— Every one is well acquainted with the Orange Quince, a good old variety that never disappoints the planter—good for home use and for market, and more largely planted than any other variety. Its large, golden yellow fruit of fine quality is to be seen in more or less quantities in nearly every garden or orchard every season, as it rarely fails to produce a crop.

Alaska Quince.—The more we see of this quince the more we value it. It is a comparatively new quince introduced by us some years ago. Our special claims for this valuable new variety are its **early bearing, productiveness, earliness and hardiness.** It is a beautiful quince in shape and color, and of a large size. Its equal has never been seen for early bearing. We have frequently noticed trees from one-year buds last season that were borne to the ground with one or more perfect specimens, while three-year trees were loaded. We marketed fruit picked from three-year old trees in the nursery row. We offer this variety with confidence. Give good culture on rich soil and it will delight you. Price of Alaska Quince, strong, branched trees, 3 to 4 ft., 35c. each; 2 to 3 ft. trees, 25c. each.



Meech's Prolific Quince.—This variety is holding its good name and pleasing all who are fruiting it. It is rightly named Prolific, being prolific in growth, prolific in yield, and prolific in all good fruit points that go to make up a good fruit. Price of Meech's Quince, 3 to 4 ft., well branched, 25c. each, \$2.50 per 12. Extra large trees 30c. each.

CURRANT CULTURE.

Cultivation of the Currant and Gooseberry.

By the Editor of Green's Fruit Grower.

There has been a general feeling among fruit growers that currants and gooseberries have been seriously injured by deep cultivation. There is no doubt that many other fruits, such as grapes, raspberries and strawberries are likewise injured, but perhaps not so much injury has been done to any of these small fruits as to those named here.

Fruit growers have noticed that while currants have blossomed freely it is seldom that the stems are filled out to the ends. The clusters are often little more than half filled out; berries at the end falling off, greatly interfering with the yield and the appearance of the fruit. The question has arisen, what is the cause of the dropping off of the currant at the end of the clusters. Late spring frosts has been assigned as the cause. It may be true that frosts sometimes do cause the berries to drop off, but from my experience I judge that deep cultivation with plow or cultivator is the more frequent cause.

I have before me a report of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association in which a practical fruit grower gives his method of currant culture. He assigns deep cultivation among his currants as the cause of the fruit dropping from the ends of the stems. His currants are planted 5x5 feet apart each way. His method is to plow directly in the center between the rows, throwing the dirt to each side towards the plants. Then with a hoe he favors shallow cultivation, working the soil back to the center gradually so as to give ample cultivation.

Undoubtedly the ideal cultivation of gooseberries and currants is by mulching but this is expensive and impossible where large plantations are grown.

This season I have not allowed a plow or cultivator to enter my plantation of gooseberries and currants. The currants thus undisturbed were of large size, and the clusters were filled out to the extreme end without exception. There has been no dropping off whatever, but this is the first season for many years when I can remember that the currants have not dropped off from the ends of the clusters. The gooseberries with this absence of cultivation have borne the heaviest crop that I

have ever seen upon gooseberry bushes, and there has been no mildew. Weeds are growing freely between the gooseberry bushes, and somewhat among the currants. After the fruit is gathered we shall run through with the cultivator and clear out the worst of the weeds.

There are several of my correspondents in various parts of the country have stated that they succeeded best with their gooseberries when they gave them no cultivation in the spring before fruiting. While I hesitate to recommend slovenly culture, or no cultivation, I earnestly suggest that currants and gooseberries receive very shallow cultivation during the month before the fruit is gathered.

The Home of the Currant.

The currants, which had vaguely presented themselves at Santa Maura and Cephalonia, now came decisively to the front. One does not think of these little berrylets as ponderous. But when one beholds tons of them, cargoes for ships, one regards them with a new respect. It was probably the brisk commercial aspect of the currants which made the port look so modern. All the Ionian Islands except Corfu export currants, but Zante throws them out to the world with both hands. I must confess that I have always blindly supposed (when I thought of it at all), that the currant of the plum pudding was the same fruit as the currant of our gardens—that slightly acid red berry which grows on bushes that follow the lines of back fences—bushes that have patches of weedy ground under them where hens congregate. I fancied that by some process unknown to me, at the hands of persons equally unknown (perhaps those who bring flattened raisins from grapes), these berries were dried, and that they then became the well known ornament of the Christmas cake. It was at Zante that my shameful ignorance was made clear to me. Here I learned that the dried fruit of commerce is a dwarf grape, which has nothing in common with currant jelly. Its English name, currant, is taken from the French "raisin de Corinthe," or Corinth grape, a title bestowed because the fruit was first brought into notice at Corinth. We have stolen this name in the most unreasonable way for our red berry. Then, to make the confusion worse, as soon as we have put the genuine currants into our puddings and cakes we

turn round and call them "plums!" The real currant, the dwarf grape of Corinth, is about as large as a gooseberry when ripe, and its color is a deep violet black; the vintage takes place in August. It is not a hardy vine. It attains luxuriance, I was told, only in Greece; and even there it is restricted to the northern Peloponnesus, the shores of the Gulf of Corinth and the Ionian Islands.—Harper's Magazine.

Setting Currant Cuttings in Fall

The currant roots more readily from cuttings than most other fruits. Its wood is, however, very soft, and if set late in fall the cuttings will be considerably injured before spring by freezing and thawing. While the currant bush is reasonably hardy on its own root, its cuttings will not get root to hold them from being thrown out. They should be heeled in during the winter, and be planted where they are to remain in spring.

Growing the Currant.

The currant is a most popular fruit, as it well deserves to be, not only for its excellence as a fruit, but also that it can be grown where other fruits would not do, such as serving as boundary hedges and along garden walks. In fact it will thrive in most all places excepting hot ones. Where the soil gets very hot or where they are shaded by a building or by large trees, for part of the day, they do very well. If possible to select for them a deep soil, moist and cool, as such soils mostly are, there will be no trouble about healthy currants. If the bushes have to take their chance in the open garden, it will pay well to have a mulch placed about them in summer, that the soil may be kept cool. The currant is a cool country plant and thrives the best where it can be given the same conditions as nearly as possible. As to the season of planting them, there is no time like the fall, and they may be set at any time after the close of August; the sooner the better, as fresh roots are formed before winter comes. This leads to the question of propagating currants. It is done altogether by cuttings, set either in fall or spring. Fall set ones are usually set in October, but it should be known that they can be set in mid-summer to better advantage, for they take root then at once, and are already plants by the time fall comes. These mid-summer ones, too, want no extra care in winter, but late fall set cuttings must have a mulching or a covering of earth to prevent their being thrown out by the frost. The enemies of the currant are the currant worm and the currant borer, but neither is thought formidable nowadays. Powdered hellebore quickly destroys the worm; and

the borer seldom seems to be in such numbers as to do serious damage. The shoots which it bores and destroys can very often be spared, as proper thinning out of shoots in winter is often neglected. The favorite sorts now grown are the Versailles, Cherry, Fay's and Red Dutch, all red, and the White Versailles and White Dutch. Versailles and Cherry are large berried sorts and so is Fay's, while having a longer bunch. Red Dutch is smaller, but a prolific sort, and is rather sweeter than the other red ones. White currants are sweeter than red ones and will be planted in preference to the red when this is desired. The black currant is seldom eaten from the bush as the others are, but for pies, jellies and preserves they are very much esteemed; they are entirely free from insect pests.—Practical Farmer.

The Black Currant.

The fruit of the black currant is very valuable in its season, although the skin of the fruit contains essential oil—which renders it disagreeable to many persons—still the fruit is in much request for preserving and making wine. On the whole black currants are important objects of cultivation, especially in the neighborhood of towns, where the fruit, during the long period of season in which it is fit for use, is always in demand, and generally pays well for good cultivation. Having noticed quite recently in many districts of Shropshire the bushes of the black currant suffering from want of moisture, and unless supplied by rain or by hand (artificially) the fruit will be small and consequently will be more acid. My practical advice to those who would like to grow the fruit of the black currant well, and get the fruit large and good, is to mulch with long stable or farmyard manure, putting it over the top soil over the roots, and then water with pond or other water that has been exposed to sun heat, giving each bush or tree sufficient to moisten all the roots of the tree operated upon, say ten or twenty gallons.

Care of Currant Bushes.

Currant bushes often seem to have a much weaker growth than should be natural to them. When such weakened branches are cut across they will often be found hollow from the work of the currant stem-borer. Before winter comes the larva crawls out and goes into the earth to undergo its transformation. If the affected branches be cut away and burned early in autumn, the larvae are destroyed. The puncture on the stem where the egg was deposited, can easily be detected.—Meehan's Monthly.

A Large Yield of Currants.

In looking over the November number I noticed crops of currants taken from a European paper, stating that one currant bush there produced nineteen and one-half pounds which was thought to be something extraordinary. I have a little better to tell as I have bushes trimmed in tree form and have the common Dutch and Versailles and the white grape and many others from seed. The Fay Prolific and the Cherry. One year old the next or second year's growth got one quart. That bush has given me in seven years on an average eight pounds a year or fourteen quarts or seventeen and three-fourths pounds of currants the last year. I also have a Cherry currant bush standing six feet from a pear tree thirteen years old that last season gave me seventeen quarts of currants equal to twenty-one and one-fourth pounds. Many people trim their bushes in bush form. I would be glad for some such person to inform me through the *Fruit Grower* of the success of that mode of growing or trimming and oblige a reader of the *Fruit Grower*.—J. H. Hadsell, N. Y.

Demand for Currants.

A few canning factories in this country make jelly out of the black currants, and in such localities there is quite a demand for them. There are, however, so few of the black currants raised and sold on the markets that it is difficult what they would bring as a rule. Generally, however, black currants will bring eight and nine cents per pound when red ones are selling for five and six. Everybody grows red currants, and the surplus crop must go to the canneries, where small prices are paid for them.

The plant is one that requires plenty of plant food. The application of top dressing in spring or well mulching in fall will do much towards producing large clusters of beautiful fruit. Very few know the value of wood ashes, but almost anywhere these can be easily obtained and their application will do a great deal towards making the fruit healthy, firm and beautiful red, so much desired. About the third year you may look for an abundance of fruit, then some care must be taken towards mulching, as the bushes are not yet tall enough to carry their fruit above the dirt, it often becomes splashed and muddy; and if placed in market then will not sustain the reputation you are striving for, to market only that which is first-class. This is one of the plants that you can easily propagate by cuttings if you will follow out its nature by giving it a cool, moist

place. The best time to make these cuttings for propagation is in early fall, and often times they become well rooted before winter sets in. These if put out the following spring and well cared for will soon mature into fine bushes. Thus if you have obtained a choice variety you can soon have a large number by a little careful work. All in all, the cultivation of the currant is one that will well merit investigation. If your market will allow, or if you are where you have good shipping facilities, you will find it not only one of the easiest grown but one of the most profitable of small fruits.

Currant Growing.

The many plantings of currant bushes one sees bereft of foliage in mid-summer bespeak either a want of knowledge or a lack of care on the part of those who tend them. The erroneous idea that currants may be planted anywhere is an all-prevailing one. To have them do well they need deep soil and, preferably, a damp one. A few years ago I set a row of the Versailles in such a location, and the size of the bunches and berries are really wonderful. Some of my neighbors thought I had possession of some new sort, and more than one of them got cuttings from me, because they thought it a new kind. As a rule there is too much of the let-alone idea prevailing, and something more than this is necessary to have good currants. My neighbors have an idea that it hurts their bushes to be dug around. Now, the bushes of mine referred to above were on the boundary line of a grass plat and a vegetable garden, and on the latter side of them the soil was forked up every spring, and it certainly showed no injurious results at all. Still, as these bushes root near the surface, digging should not be done close to them. Forking is better, as being less liable to hurt the roots by cutting them. Those who do not get good results probably leave their plants too much to themselves. Unless wood needs cutting out annually, the cutting back of a shoot here and there to cause some strong new ones to form for the next season is advised. The plants of my own that I have referred to were not mulched, save by the sod on the one side of them, and they never lost their leaves in summer, nevertheless it is a good plan to do it, the coolness and moisture it induces being of much benefit. Young plants, too, are much better than old ones. It is better to cut old ones back, to have them form new wood, or plant younger ones. When not practicable to grow them in the exact situation they would like, mulch them in summer with coarse hay or grass, to gain moisture, and be sure that there is good

food for the roots. This will lessen the tendency of the bushes to drop their foliage in summer, a something now all too common, and which weakens the plants greatly. Partial shade is a benefit to currants, but it must not be that afforded by large trees, because, to get this, they have to be so near that they get into soil robbed of its food by the roots of the trees, which extend a long distance from the tree. That afforded by some fence or building is better.

Raising Currants.

In the reported proceedings of the Wisconsin Horticultural Convention, Mr. Stickney gave an account of his success with currants. He had sold \$27,000 worth—this was not in one year, but his continued cropping. His two market varieties were Holland and Prince Albert—good for market, but not of high quality. They were selected because they are late and can be sent to market after the other currants have come and gone. They are firm and ship well to market. He has four acres in cultivation; intends to plant two more acres of the Fay and other good varieties. He has erred by not pruning enough, which the Fay particularly requires, it being of spreading growth; he intends to prune to make it more upright. He thinks that with severe pruning five feet apart in planting will be enough, although many recommend six feet. He became convinced that he did not prune enough, by witnessing the California pruning within three feet of the ground. He would use Paris green when the currants are one-fourth grown. In pruning he cuts out all the old wood and some of the new. The thin portions should be pruned and the slenderest of the new shoots, and that keeps the bush sturdy and compact in appearance.

The Currant Productive.

None of the small fruits grown in the garden will yield more abundant crops than the currant, and none will continue longer in bearing. The currant worm has completely driven out the currant from the gardens of farmers and gardeners in very many instances. But this need not be. If white hellebore is dusted over the bushes when the dew is on, the currant worm is easily destroyed. There are many varieties of currants, excellent in quality and vigorous and productive. Of the red varieties the Cherry, Fay's Prolific, and the Victoria are among the best. The Cherry is the largest of all red currants, but not so good a bearer, perhaps as Fay's Prolific. The Victoria is a large bright red variety, of which the bunches are very long. It is late in maturing, and in con-

sequence will furnish fruit in September. The Black Champion, a newly-introduced variety from England, is praised highly for the size and excellence of the fruit. The Black Naples, an excellent standby, is not losing any of its popularity. The White Dutch and White Grape stand high among the white varieties. The former is an old and tried sort; the latter grows fruit of a very large size, and is excellent for table use. This hardy and valuable fruit may be propagated from cuttings, so that the expense of introducing need not be more than the cost of one or two bushes at the first.

Currant Farming.

The currant, so common and so popular many years ago, when it was found in almost every garden, has of late almost disappeared. While it is one of the hardiest plants grown it has succumbed to the ravages of the leaf slug which could be destroyed by a little timely spraying. A writer in *Comings Garden* says: "We all remember the neglected row of currant bushes in the home garden. Perhaps, too, there is a recollection of the time when, of a holiday, instead of engaging in a pleasant afternoon as we had planned, the stern reality of picking many quarts of this abundant fruit was the alternative. But it is not the memory of the past that we wish now to contemplate but rather how best we may make our present plan towards realizing a profit from the plants we anticipate setting out. First of all, in the setting of any fruit, you should study the habits of the plant, the soil it needs and then as near as possible give it. With the currant we find in tracing back its lineage that its natural form is found in cool, damp soils, growing wild in the American woods. These were small, sour berries, but nevertheless currants. The three kinds, black, red and white have been found in the wild state. These when cultivated, increased in size and bettered in flavor, until through the skillful selection of our persevering nurserymen we have the currant of to-day, more like a small grape than the currant we remember.

In choosing soil, a northern exposure is preferable, somewhere where it is not likely to dry out and heat, not a wet soil but one liable to be continually supplied with moisture. Should these natural characteristics be lacking you should supply them as much as possible by mulching and irrigation. The soil should be that would admit of deep and thorough working as the currant has an abundance of roots and will spread largely through the soil, drawing therefrom that which is necessary to its support. Many prefer the fall for setting out plants. As far as our experience goes, the severe cold of our Northern winters is

largely detrimental to the putting out of any plant. We much prefer early planting in spring before the plant starts if possible. You will likely find the plants purchased of the grower well rooted, but it is well to top prune largely so that it will make a healthy vigorous growth. They are not hard to make live, and if well cultivated will very quickly show its beautiful red fruit. As to profit there is scarcely a small fruit crop that now pays better. They are prolific bearers and it is a fruit that always finds a ready sale.

The Borer of the Currant Bush.

The parent of the now common and widely distributed currant bush borer is a small, slender, dark-blue moth, with transparent wings, but rarely seen except by entomologists who know where to look for such insects, or breed them from the larvae found in the stalks of currant bushes. These moths usually appear in July, and the females deposit their eggs singly at the axis of the leaves and on the vigorous young shoots. When the eggs hatch, the minute grubs bore directly into the stalk until they reach the soft, succulent pith, following this and feeding upon it until they arrive at maturity the following season. This destruction of the pith of the cane so weakens it that it is very likely to be either broken off by the winds or it dies the next season before the fruit comes to maturity. But sometimes the cane is not killed the first season, especially if the grub bores its way from some lateral twig into an old cane, and the latter may live a year or two after its pith has been completely bored out: usually, however, the presence of the borers may be detected by the feeble growth of the young canes, and their pale green or yellowish leaves late in the summer. By carefully examining the bushes in August and September, or very early in the spring the infested canes can be found, and these should be cut out back enough to reach the sound pith, and the part removed and burned, in order to destroy the grubs within them. No other effectual way of getting rid of this pest has been discovered, but this is not at all difficult or expensive, and it should be repeated annually so long as a grub is to be found in the bushes.

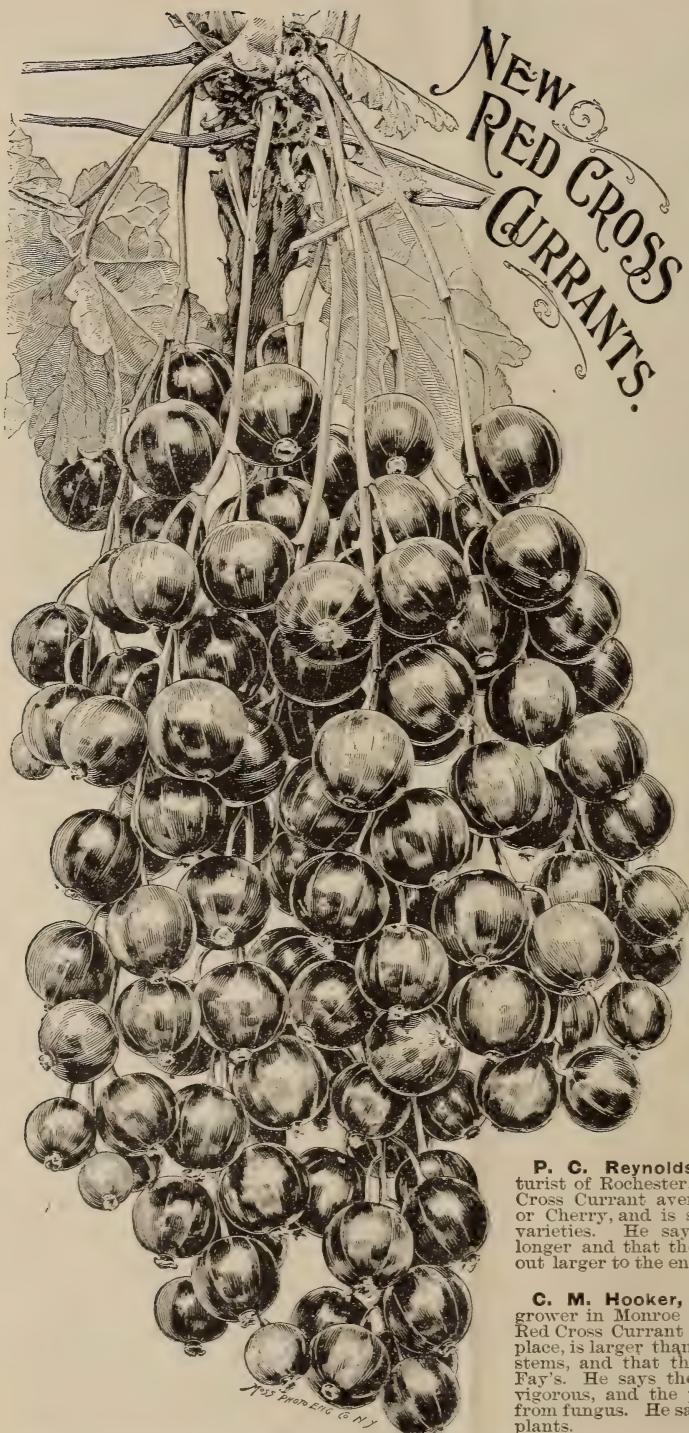
Pruning Black Currants.

In this operation it must always be borne in mind that the black currant fruits best on wood of the previous summer; it is therefore best to encourage a free growth by cutting out the old wood after it has borne for two or three seasons, and training young branches up in its place. To secure this end it is not advisable to grow black currants on short stems, as is often

done with red currants, as they are all the better if they throw up strong young shoots from the roots occasionally. In pruning young plants raised from cuttings they should be cut back until five or six good strong shoots are obtained to form a tree. These should then be left full length, and any small shoots cut back to one bud. After this all shoots that cross others may be cut out yearly, and the weakest shoots cut close so as to obtain a nice even-shaped tree, with an open center like a teacup. All branches that droop down lower than eighteen inches from the ground should be cut off, as fruit that gets splashed with dirt is of no use in the market, and only fit for wine making. All old wood that is becoming weak should be cut out, and if a plantation begins to fail from old age it may be cut down to the ground and given a heavy dressing of manure. One year's crop will thus be quite lost and part of another, but the fruit will be much larger afterwards on the young shoots which spring up abundantly from the old roots. After pruning is over the ground between black currants should always be forked over, putting manure on first if the ground is poor.—Journal of Horticulture.

Large Currants.

Whenever and upon whatever soil currant bushes grow thriflily, it is rare to hear any complaints as to size or abundance of yield. The production of fruit, it is generally conceded, is an exhaustive process, hence the frequent advice to feed your trees and bushes often and liberally if you expect them to continue to grow and bear heavy crops. But we expect to hear of or find exceptions to all rules of horticulture, and here is one from Pennsylvania. An inquirer there has several leading varieties of the currant, such as Cherry and Fay's Proliif, and while the bushes are extra vigorous, and from twelve to fifteen years old, they have not borne an average of one quart of fruit during all this time. One bush, he says, "covers four square yards," and this remark perhaps gives us the key to the mystery of unproductiveness. The bushes have been allowed to run wild and so many shoots have grown up from the roots that all are too much shaded and crowded to admit of the development of fruit-spurs and buds. If I had such plants, I would either take them all up and divide and replant, or thin out the canes immediately and not permit more than four or five of the strongest to each root. If currant bushes are highly manured and the canes allowed to grow up thickly, like the stalks of bunch-grass, they are not likely to produce much fruit. I may not have guessed aright as to cause of unproductiveness of this currant plantation, but make it at a venture.



Red Cross Currant
has given great results at our Rochester place this past season. The masses of fruit were so dense as to completely hide the bearing canes from view. Jacob Moore says this is a peculiarity of the Red Cross. We have cut off some of the branches thus heavily laden and sent them to the Rural New Yorker, Country Gentleman, as well as to leading pomologists. These people have said to us they never saw anything to equal the Red Cross as shown by specimen branches. E. W. Reid says he is remarkably impressed with this variety, especially for its large size and productivity, it being much superior to Fay's in every respect. We have picked stems of this currant seven inches long, with 23 to 26 currants upon a single stem. It is the most vigorous grower of all currants we have tested. It seems as though this variety would create an epoch in currant growing. You cannot make any mistake in planting the Red Cross currant. The plants we offer are well rooted and very strong. Now is a good time for planting currants, gooseberries and raspberries, as well as many other varieties.

Prof. Maynard, of Amherst College, (Hatch Experiment Station, Mass.) says Red Cross Currant, as seen at Rochester, averages larger than Fay's Prolific, and is more vigorous. Jacob Moore, the originator, to whom we paid \$1,250.00, saw it in fruit here and says it is twice as large as Victoria, will yield twice as much as Cherry and is of better quality than any of the older varieties.

P. C. Reynolds, the veteran horticulturist of Rochester, N. Y., says that the Red Cross Currant averages larger than Fay's or Cherry, and is sweeter than most other varieties. He says that the clusters are longer and that the size of the berry holds out larger to the end of cluster than Fay's.

C. M. Hooker, the largest small fruit grower in Monroe County, N. Y., says that Red Cross Currant as seen at our Rochester place, is larger than Fay's, with longer fruit stems, and that the quality is better than Fay's. He says the growth is remarkably vigorous, and the plants healthy and free from fungus. He says, book my order for 100 plants.

NOTICE the Reduced Price. Two year old bushes, 12 for 50c., \$4.00 per 100.
Plants grown in tree form, 20c. each.



WE OFFER RED CROSS CURRANT PLANTS GROWN IN TREE FORM LIKE ABOVE AT 20 CENTS EACH.

I recommend growing the currant in tree form for the home garden, since grown in this form the currant is as valuable for ornament as for domestic use. The Red Cross currant, for which we paid \$1,250.00, is well qualified for growing in tree form, since it is one of the most vigorous in existence, and for the further reason that it masses its fruit so that it can be readily gathered at one grasp, thus enabling a large amount of fruit to be grown on a small portion of wood. Our 2 year old tree form Red Cross, at 20c. each, are 2 to 3 feet high and should bear the first season. Note lower prices below.

The Red Cross Currant.—Green's Nursery Company, of Rochester, N. Y., send us a box of their new currant, the Red Cross, which enables us to withdraw the criticism made last year. The sample then was from bushes injured by late spring frosts. Present specimens are *large* both in bunch and berry, the clusters four inches long with 20 fruits to the cluster—decidedly the largest and handsomest currant we have seen, and of excellent quality. Red Cross is another of the valuable productions of that veteran pomologist and hybridizer, Jacob Moore of Attica, N. Y., and is a cross of Cherry fertilized by White Grape.—*Courtesy Gentleman.*

The Geneva Experiment Station says: Fruit of Red Cross large size, stem long between cane and bunch, fruit a shade darker than Fay, very mild,

sub-acid for a red currant, clusters longer than cherry; pulp very mild, sub-acid, being less sprightly than Fay or Cherry; I consider it a valuable fruit.—S. S. VAN SLYKE, Acting Director.

Ellwanger & Barry, of New York, say: We examined Jacob Moore's new seedling currants with much interest, and compared them with our best varieties. As far as we can judge No. 23 (Red Cross) is the sweetest and best of the lot, and as you say, it is of vigorous growth and very productive. It is well worthy of introduction.

PRICE OF RED CROSS CURRANT BUSHES, 2 years old, 50 cents for 12, \$4 for 100.



—Bush vigorous, even more upright than Red Dutch. Of all the varieties (except Red Cross) that are in full bearing here this has given the largest average yield per bush during the last three years, though one year it took second rank, being exceeded in yield by London Red. It has long been valued as a late variety. It is well liked at canneries because of its good size, thin skin and large percentage of highly flavored juice. Bunches short to medium in length. Fruit medium to large, rather pale red, making it less attractive in color than Fay. The young plants make a rather slow, short growth, but with age the bush becomes strong and upright. On account of the slow growth of the young plants some prefer to propagate them by mound layering. Plants not so large as other kinds.

PRICES. 2 year old, 50c. per 12; \$3.50 per 100. Medium size, 40c. per 12; \$2.50 per 100.

The North Star Currant.—We have grown and fruited the North Star Currants for several years. It is certainly a prolific variety in growth. For this reason it is adapted to localities where currants have not, so far, seemed to do well. The introducers make great claims for it, and write as follows: "The fruit does not drop off when they commence to color, but the berries adhere to the branch long after they are dead ripe." The North Star, as grown on our grounds, is of marvellously prolific growth. We have grown it three years. The North Star all made extra tall, heavy plants, principally too large for distant express orders. It seems to adapt itself to all kinds of soil. The fruit is not as large as the Fay's Prolific, but it is larger than the old Dutch types.

PRICE OF NORTH STAR. 2 year bushes, large, 40c. per 12, \$2.50 per 100. Medium size, 30c. per 12, \$2.00 per 100.

White Grape Currant.—The largest and best white. Garden not complete without it. Bush moderately vigorous, slender branches, somewhat spreading, productive. Bunches three to four inches long. Berries quite uniformly large, but vary from medium to very large. Translucent whitish, attractive in color, mild flavored, good quality. It has larger and better colored fruit than White Dutch.

PRICES. 2 yr., doz. 50c.; \$3.50 per 100. Medium size, doz., 40c.; \$2.50 per 100.

If desired by mail add 10 cts. per doz. to doz. prices. See last page for mailing plant list.

Green's Currant Collection of valuable varieties for home use. Catalogue price \$3.88; our special price \$3.00. 50 Victoria, 50 Cherry, 25 North Star, 10 Red Cross (new). All will be first class bushes, packed, for only \$3.00. Above collection cannot be mailed.

Fay's Prolific Currant.—This variety is a seedling of Cherry that originated in 1868, with Lincoln Fay, N. Y. It was introduced about twelve years ago, and is now generally known. Its clusters are long and attractive, filled with large fruit, making it desirable for market where there is a demand for currants for dessert use. It is liked at canning factories for making jelly, or jam, on account of its large size, thin skin, and rich, juicy pulp, but it is more profitable to grow other more prolific sorts, such as Prince Albert, for this purpose.

Bush vigorous, but not quite as strong a grower as Red Cross. Its canes are somewhat spreading and not always strong enough to remain upright when weighted with fruit. The clusters vary from two and a half to four inches long. The cluster stems are long, leaving enough room between the wood and the fruit to make it easy to gather. The berries vary from medium to very large, averaging large. They are quite uniform in size, of good color, darker than Red Dutch. Pulp less acid than that of Cherry, its average yield for the last three seasons has been four and seven-tenths pounds per bush.—Geneva, N. Y., Experimental Station Report.

PRICE OF FAY'S PROLIFIC. 2 year bushes, large, 60c. per 12, \$4.00 per 100, \$35.00 per 1,000. Medium size, 50c. per 12, \$3.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1,000. Don't order large 2 year bushes by mail. Order strong one year see mail page.

Lee's Prolific and Champion.—The best black currant for all purposes. Early, large and productive. The quality is splendid. I have eaten and found them as sweet as a huckleberry, and much like it.

PRICES. 2 year, doz., 50c. Medium size, doz., 40c.

These Currant Bushes are large size fruiting bushes and should produce some fruit next summer.



The Japan Wineberry.—A great curiosity among fruits. We have fruited and propagated the Japan Wineberry several years. It may not pay to plant it for market purposes, but for home use it will

please. Plant in good soil, and it will grow luxuriantly and fruit abundantly. The fruit is formed and enclosed until ripe in burs resembling Moss rosebuds, but when ripe the burs open and expose the berries to view. The berries are of good size and attractive, light wine color, each one shining like a diamond. The flavor is sprightly and delicious. Price, 35 per 12, \$1.50 per 100.



Experiment Sta. says: "Red Cross Currant is our choice for main crop." Largest, sweetest most productive. Send only 20c. to

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.



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GREENS NURSERY CO.

ABLANC

NOTE PRICES.—We offer 2 year old Cherry and Victoria Currant bushes at 35 cents per 12; \$1.50 per 100, per 1000. Lowest price ever known.

Cherry and Versailles resemble each other, yet are distinct varieties. These are popular market kinds and among the largest red currants, equally valuable for the garden. Versailles has longer clusters; Cherry has slightly larger berries. Both valuable. The Geneva Experiment Station says of Cherry: "Bush vigorous, stocky and compact in nursery. The young plants are upright but with age they tend to become more spreading. It has a tendency to grow a single stock and does not sucker as freely as do most other kinds. There is also a noticeable tendency to imperfect buds at or near the end of shoots, especially on bearing plants. Sometimes two or three joints near the end of the shoot have no buds. This is one feature that distinguishes the Cherry from the Versailles. It bears its fruit quite close to the wood on short stemmed clusters. The clusters are rather short, about two inches long. The fruit frequently varies, but averages large. It is not so uniform in size as Fay. The color is a fine, bright red, much like that of Red Dutch. Berry thin-skinned, juicy and fine flavored. On account of its attractive color and large size it sells well for dessert use and it is also liked at canneries. It is generally conceded to be one of the most productive of the large currants. Season early."

Small Fruits for the Family.—It is a surprise to all who know how easily a supply of the choicer small fruits can be grown for an ordinary family that so many families pass the hot season without such a supply.

Victoria.—The latest in ripening. Very productive; bunches long; of excellent quality. The Geneva Station says of Victoria: This is one of the most valuable of medium size currants. The bush is one of the strongest growers we have, upright and very productive. The buds have a peculiar bluish gray color, quite characteristic of this variety, as is also the cluster of well formed buds at the end of the shoot. Foliage rather pale green. The fruit has a bright red color, and is medium or above in size. Clusters good medium length, pulp rather mild acid. The fruit is late in coloring and will keep on the bushes in good condition later than either Cherry or Red Dutch. Those who desire to engage more or less largely in the cultivation of fruits usually and very properly, begin with the small fruits; among these I have always, in Northern Vermont, found currants by far the most satisfactory and profitable. If there be any limit to the demand for them, I have not yet found it; and I keep on enlarging my area of these fruits from year to year.

Eureka Early Black Raspberry.—This is one of the newer varieties, for which great claims are made from a number of experiment stations, when it had been well tested. It has strong, stocky, free-branching canes, and is hardy and healthy; the claims for it are that it is as early as Palmer, and is large as Gregg, and as productive as both combined; better quality than either, holds its size to end of season, and is a good keeper. 35c. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100.



INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY GROWN IN TREE FORM.



CHAUTAUQUA. REDUCED SIZE.

Chautauqua Gooseberry.—We cannot say enough for this valuable American variety. It is without doubt the best variety of Gooseberry ever originated in this country. The bush is a vigorous, stout, stiff, upright grower. The illustration gives a fair idea of its productiveness. Its leaves are large, glossy and dark green its fruit is of a beautiful light yellow color, perfectly free of spines and hair, veined and translucent, averaging in size 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, although we have often grown them $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. It is rather thick-skinned, but very sweet and of exquisite flavor. Our Chas. A. Green saw fruit of this variety first at the World's Fair. It made a wonderful show, surpassing all others. Since then we have seen it two seasons at the New York Experimental stations. The bushes were a marvel of productiveness and all the fruit large and a beautiful yellow color. Price of strong 2 year bushes, 25c. each, \$2.75 per 12.



See these two pictures, one representing a house about which no trees or shrubs have been planted, the other showing the same place after planting. The first is a picture of desolation. The planting of one tree would relieve the barren appearance. The planting of fruit trees in the rear, and of a few shrubs and trees in the front yard, or at one side,

would create a transformation. Plant a dwarf pear hedge, trees costing \$7.00 per 100. Pear or cherry trees beautify a barren home and supply fruit for the table. Duty to your family urge to plant

Industry Gooseberry.—An English variety which is being largely planted in this country. **The Industry** is marvelously productive, and bears second if not the first year planted. It is very popular in England. One grower there picked 6,300 pounds of this variety from half an acre, realizing \$187.50. Had this crop been offered on the market in this country the amount realized would have been double. **The fruit is of large size; color, dark red.** When making out your order for gooseberries, do not overlook the fact that the Industry is a variety of large size, also that there is no risk to run in planting it, as it has been thoroughly tested in nearly every State in the country and is much liked everywhere. It is delicious for dessert; some prefer Industry to Apricots or Peaches. At Green's farm it bears heavily every year. We eat all we can and sell many bushels.

PRICE of Industry Gooseberry,
2 year, strong bushes, 20c. each,
\$2.00 per 12, \$15.00 per 100.



I eat Chautauqua Gooseberry. It is large and sweet, and the bushes are crowded with fruit.





DOWNING GOOSEBERRY is the largest and best of all native American varieties; see illustration above. This valuable variety, originated with Charles Downing, greatest of all pomologists. The value of Downing lies in its large size, fine quality, beautiful appearance, vigorous growth, and freedom from mildew. This variety is recommended as proof against mildew. Downing is free from spines, of a transparent color, tending to yellow; bush upright, keeping the fruit from the sand. Downing is enormously productive. Nothing in the way of fruit can be produced in greater abundance for family use or market. I have grown the Downing for years; have never known it to fail to produce a large crop, or to mildew; have found the fruit in great demand in market, but the market is poorly supplied with this variety. Surely planters of gooseberries have overlooked the great value of the Downing. Since plants of Downing can be produced in America, and plants of foreign varieties cannot, Downing plants can be sold at a lower price, which is another inducement for planting. In order to make the Downing gooseberry known to our patrons we mark herein perhaps the lowest price ever made for such strong, vigorous plants. An acre of Downing can be made to yield \$500. It is unsurpassed for canning. It is easily harvested by stripping the branches with a gloved hand, enabling the picker to gather many bushels in a day. The winnowing of leaves is done by an ordinary fanning mill, the same as beans. They can be shipped from Maine to California like marbles.—C. A. GREEN.

PRICE for 2-year-old bushes, first-class, 50c. for 12, \$2.50 per 100, \$20.00 per 1,000.



The soils best suited to successful gooseberry growing, says Mr. B. Gott, have been found to be clay loam, and with a moderate amount of protection from dryness and heat, the young plants at two years old will be fine, strong and well rooted, whose after growth will be rapid; carefully planted in ground previously prepared and marked off four feet apart each way. This planting gives 2,725 plants to the acre, and gives satisfaction to the workers and pickers, and if every plant grows it will make a fine plantation after the first year's growth.

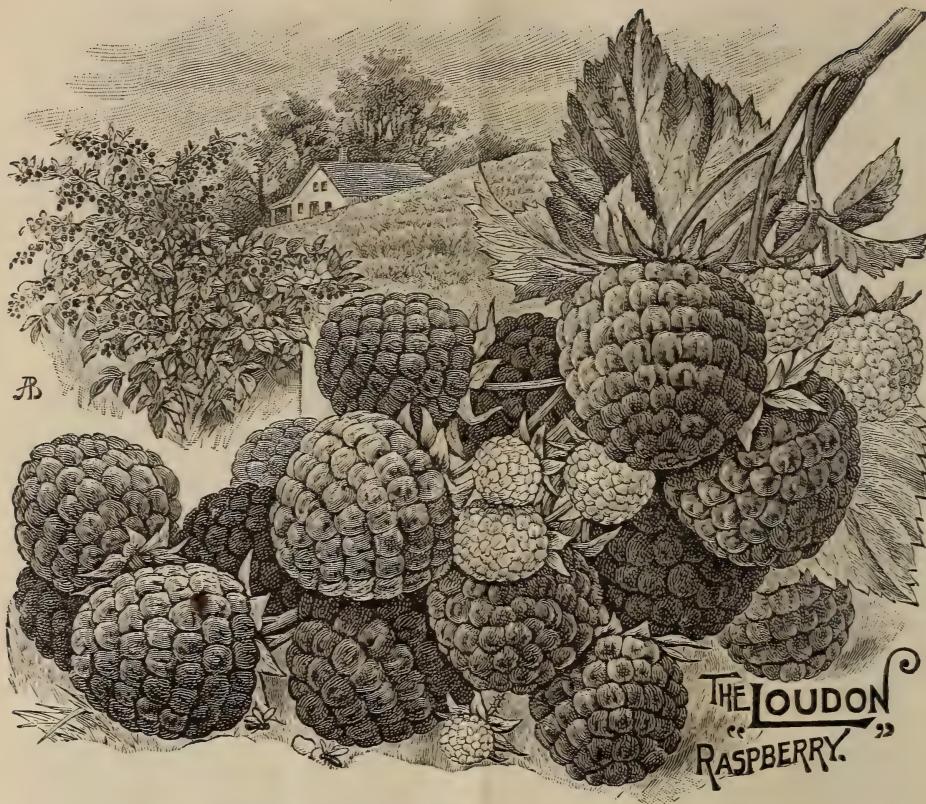
PRICES OF HOUGHTON, 2 yr. bushes, 40c. per 12, \$1.75 per 100, \$15.00 per 1,000.

Keepsake.—Fruit very large, green, inclined to straw color, of excellent flavor, carries well to market. Bloom is well protected by early foliage, making it one of the surest croppers. One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. We have fruited this variety several seasons, and on account of its large size and productiveness, believe that every one of our patrons should have one or more bushes. It comes to us from England, has been planted in many parts of this country, and will become a general favorite. "I have watched it several seasons, but was so favorably impressed with it last season on one of my visits to our fruit farm that I gave a large order to an English firm immediately upon my return home." C. A. GREEN.

Keepsake gooseberry bears the largest fruit of any variety at the Rural Grounds. Though of European parentage, it is thus far, free of mildew, both as to berry and leaves, says *Rural New Yorker*.

PRICE, First-class 2 year bushes, 20c. each, \$2.00 per 12, \$18.00 per 100.





Geneva Experiment Station again reports Loudon the most productive red raspberry tested at the Station grounds the past season, 1898. See Eureka raspberry, page 25; Gault, page 28.

REDUCED PRICE OF LOUDON RED RASPBERRY PLANTS, first-class plants, 10c. each. 35c. per 12, \$1.45 per 100, \$10.00 per 1000.

We are proud of having been the introducers of the Loudon Red Raspberry, monarch of its class the world over. There is no hardy raspberry so large, firm, bright crimson, and of such fine quality in existence on earth to-day. A man hailed me on the street yesterday. He stated that he had tested almost all the new fruits, and the best of all was the Loudon Red Raspberry, and he intended to plant a still larger field next spring.

The Hatch Experiment Station, Massachusetts, (Amherst College,) reports Loudon the hardiest and most productive, the best of all red raspberries. J. C. Bauer, of Arkansas, reports Loudon the best there. Stone & Wellington, of Canada, report it the best in Canada. The Geneva Experiment Station pronounces it the best with them. Reports come in from all sections of the United States, giving assurance that the Loudon is successful almost everywhere. Since we are the original disseminators of this variety, you should order plants of us with the assurance you will get the genuine. There are unscrupulous men who send out plants of new fruits that are not true to name. Prices for plants greatly reduced. We ship one plant, or 1000 plants by mail if needed. See last page in catalogue.

BEST HARDY RED RASPBERRY ON EARTH.

One of the most progressive fruit growers of Ohio says Loudon is a good shipper and will yield 200 bushels per acre. This is the experience also of its originator, Mr. Loudon, of Wisconsin. It bears best on strong, clayey loam, but succeeds well on sand. At our farm the size and yield was immense.

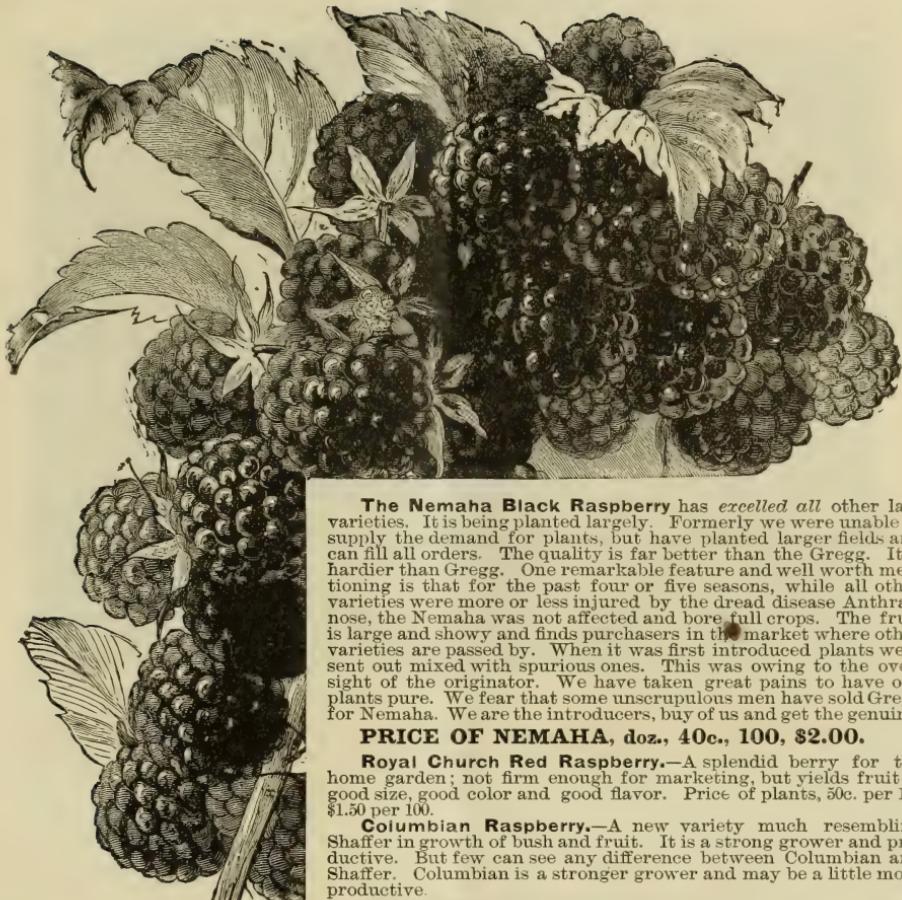
A. J. Phillips, Secretary of the Wisconsin Agricultural Society says: "In productiveness it excelled any I have seen. One girl picked 112 quarts in 8 hours." Loudon yielded more fruit at Geneva Experiment Station than at our Rochester place—better culture there.

July 9.—The Loudon red raspberry is again in full bearing, the berries being somewhat larger than they were last year. "As judged at the Rural Grounds it is the best red raspberry in existence."—*Rural New Yorker*. It is hardy. We had 1½ acres in an exposed position last winter, not protected. Every bush came out alive to the tip. This is the most valuable new fruit of recent

years. It has been tested over a wide range of country and has proved to possess the most valuable characteristics, which are hardiness of plant, firmness of berry, large size, bright color, vigor of plants and great productiveness. It is the product of a lifetime of labor and experiments on the part of F. W. Loudon, the aged hybridist, and is a cross between the hardy Turner red raspberry and the Cuthbert. Loudon is so bright in color as to make the Cuthbert look dim and dirty by its side.

Loudon was introduced by Green's Nursery Company at great expense. Gradually it has gained the confidence of the public. Last year the demand for plants was so great as to exhaust the supply long before the season for planting had closed. We received numerous orders from various parts of the country which we could not supply last spring owing to the fact that plants had been sold before the orders came.

SEE EUREKA BLACK CAP RASPBERRY, 35c. per 12, \$1.45 per 100; GAULT BLACK CAP, page 28.



The Nemaha Black Raspberry has excelled all other late varieties. It is being planted largely. Formerly we were unable to supply the demand for plants, but have planted larger fields and can fill all orders. The quality is far better than the Gregg. It is hardier than Gregg. One remarkable feature and well worth mentioning is that for the past four or five seasons, while all other varieties were more or less injured by the dread disease Anthracnose, the Nemaha was not affected and bore full crops. The fruit is large and showy and finds purchasers in the market where other varieties are passed by. When it was first introduced plants were sent out mixed with spurious ones. This was owing to the oversight of the originator. We have taken great pains to have our plants pure. We fear that some unscrupulous men have sold Gregg for Nemaha. We are the introducers, buy of us and get the genuine.

PRICE OF NEMAHA, doz., 40c., 100, \$2.00.

Royal Church Red Raspberry.—A splendid berry for the home garden; not firm enough for marketing, but yields fruit of good size, good color and good flavor. Price of plants, 50c. per 12; \$1.50 per 100.

Columbian Raspberry.—A new variety much resembling Shaffer in growth of bush and fruit. It is a strong grower and productive. But few can see any difference between Columbian and Shaffer. Columbian is a stronger grower and may be a little more productive.

PRICE OF COLUMBIAN, 50c. per 12, \$1.75 per 100.

Raspberry Culture.—Will anything delight the children more than picking raspberries? Raspberries may be planted four or five feet apart each way, cultivated both ways, but we prefer to plant all raspberries in rows 7 feet apart, plants 3½ feet apart, and either plant potatoes or like crop the first year in rows between, or in hills. If planted in hills the plot can be cultivated both ways. Raspberries succeed on all good soils, yet they should have one which is well drained and easily worked. A sandy or clay loam is excellent. One thing which they will not abide is a wet, heavy soil, or standing water about the roots. When planting the black raspberry plant, the top of root where new shoots start should be the part most observed. Let the germ be covered two inches with light, moist soil, and the soil about the roots trod firmly. Raspberries, both red and black, are among the most easily grown of any of the small fruits. The black raspberry requires more room between the rows than the red, owing to its spreading character, and yet, if properly pruned, it may be kept low growing and within limited space. The red raspberry sells for higher prices ordinarily than the black, but the black yields more bushels per acre than the red. For garden culture both red and black raspberries can be grown in rows closer together with much pleasure and profit. A fruit grower living near Rochester, fruited **three-quarters of an acre** of red raspberries and cleared, **above all expenses** of picking and marketing **\$145.00**. A few acres of raspberries, both black and red, may be profitably marketed in any rural community, and will be found exceedingly profitable. It does not require special knowledge of fruit growing to succeed with the raspberry.

Gault Perpetual.—(*Ever-bearing.*)—The greatest novelty ever introduced in the small fruit line. Ripens a crop of large berries at time of Gregg; continues bearing on young wood until killed by frost; not a few scattering berries, but frequently 80 to 100 on a single tip. Having been tested for seven years we can safely affirm it combines most valuable characteristics. Plant a vigorous grower and

extremely hardy; berries a beautiful black, large and firm; fine, rich flavor," says the introducer.

PRICE, 50c. per 12, \$2 per 100.

See Choice \$2.95 Collection on page one.

The Strawberry-Raspberry.—This novel fruit is a beautiful dwarf bush, growing only 15 to 18 inches high. The plant itself is handsome, its bright green foliage resembling that of the rose, and, with its many pure, snow-white, rose-like flowers, is sufficiently showy to be grown as a flowering plant. The fruits, produced very early in the season, stand well out of the foliage, and are thus easily gathered. They are of the size and shape of a large strawberry, and entirely distinct from any other raspberry. In developing, they pass from pale green through amber and orange to a brilliant and shining red. These beautiful berries, glowing against the handsome green foliage, produce a most striking color effect. Their flavor is unique, differing from that of any fruit known. The bush dies down in Fall, requiring no protection; in Spring it grows up luxuriant. Price, each by mail or express, 10c.; \$1.00 per 12.



Conrath, the New Early Black-Cap Raspberry.—In Conrath we have united *earliness*, vigor, hardness, large size and productiveness; qualities that will give it a foremost rank. It resembles Gregg in many ways, being probably a seedling of that variety, and the fruit retains its large size to the last picking. The canes are of ironclad hardness, very prolific and make a good healthy growth. It is one of the best of the very early black-cap sorts, equaling Souhegan in all points, with the Gregg type of berry, being large, firm, sweet and good: free from the woolly appearance of Gregg. The fruit always leaves the stem easily and may be gathered without crushing or breaking. Wherever it has been grown it has given great satisfaction, and we can recommend it as exceedingly valuable. Our attention has been repeatedly called to this new black raspberry. During the past season we have sent out inquiries to various parts of the country to learn how it has succeeded and the reports without exception, have been unanimously favorable. The peculiarities of this variety are, 1st, its earliness of ripening 2nd, remarkable hardness, enduring the severest winters. 3rd, firmness. 4th, superior quality. 5th, remarkable vigor and productiveness. Mr. Morrill, president of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, has planted the Conrath largely for market purposes.

PRICE—50c. per 12, \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1,000.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES.

Gregg, Palmer, Ohio, doz., 35c. 100, \$1.25. 1,000, \$10.00.

When ordering raspberries by mail add 10c. to doz. and 40c. to 100 prices.

Shaffer's Colossal.—A cross between the red and black raspberry. This is the most popular of all well known kinds. Immensely productive and vigorous. Berries largest of all. Shaffer was introduced first by our Chas. A. Green.

PRICE FOR SHAFFER, 50c. per 12, \$2 per 100.

The Raspberry-Blackberry is often an inch and a quarter long. It combines the flavor of a raspberry and a blackberry. It has been tested on Experimental grounds for three years. The foliage is rust proof. Its hardness here has not been tested, therefore, we advise that it be covered the first winter. Plants will never be cheap as it is not easily propagated. Greatest novelty ever offered. Price, 10c. each; doz. 75c., by mail or express.



CUTHBERT RED RASPBERRY REDUCED SIZE.

Cuthbert.—Cuthbert is a thoroughly good old variety. Until the London was introduced there was probably no variety that compared with it as a home and market red raspberry. At the present day it is still grown for market; canes strong, rampant in growth, with large, healthy foliage. Berries large, dark crimson, firm and of good flavor. We sell Loudon plants at about same price as Cuthbert.

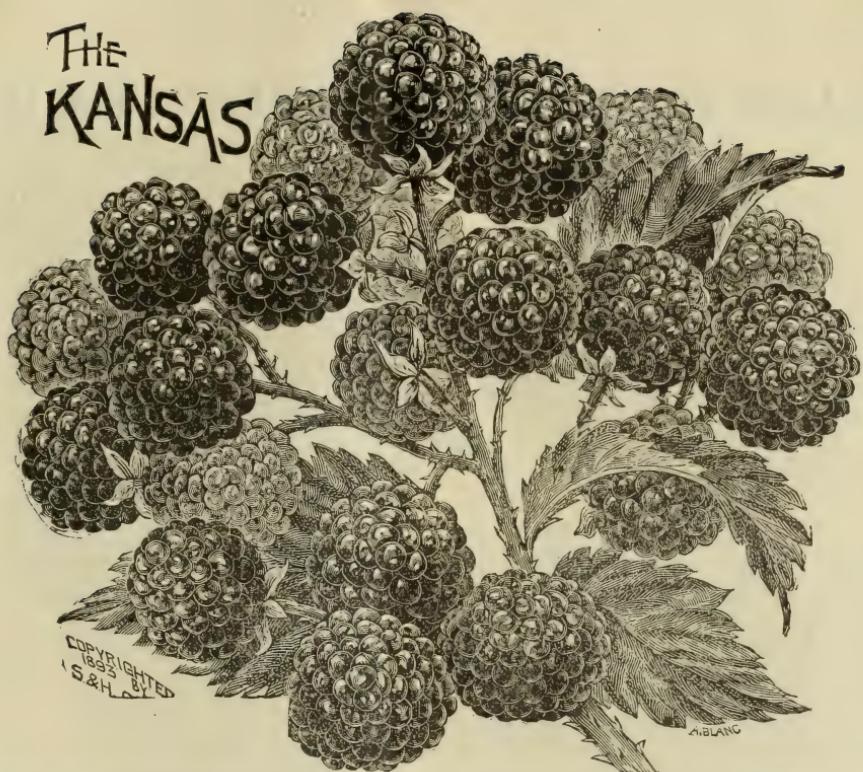
PRICE, 35c. per 12. \$1.00 per 100, \$6.00 per 1,000.

The Miller Red Raspberry.—A new early variety. The introducers say: "The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not quite as tall as Cuthbert, but rather more stocky and dwarfish. It is well calculated to hold up the crop of fruit with which it loads itself. The time of ripening is with the very earliest." It does not succeed with us.

PRICE. 40c. per 12, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1,000.

Doz. 100
GOLDEN QUEEN, - - - 50c. \$1.50

THE KANSAS



A. BLANC

KANSAS BLACK RASPBERRY.—This beats the world for an early variety. It is of the largest size, vigorous, healthy and productive. It is a leading favorite at Green's fruit farm. When I was a boy, I delighted to gather the wild black raspberries, but in those days I never met with anything like the Kansas, nor have I in recent years.

C. A. GREEN.

Read what a leading firm says: Kansas is a strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold, and bearing immense crops. Early, ripening just after Palmer. Berries size of Gregg, of better color; jet black and almost free from bloom; firm, of best quality; presents a handsome appearance, and brings highest price in market. Price, 40c. per 12; \$1.75 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000.

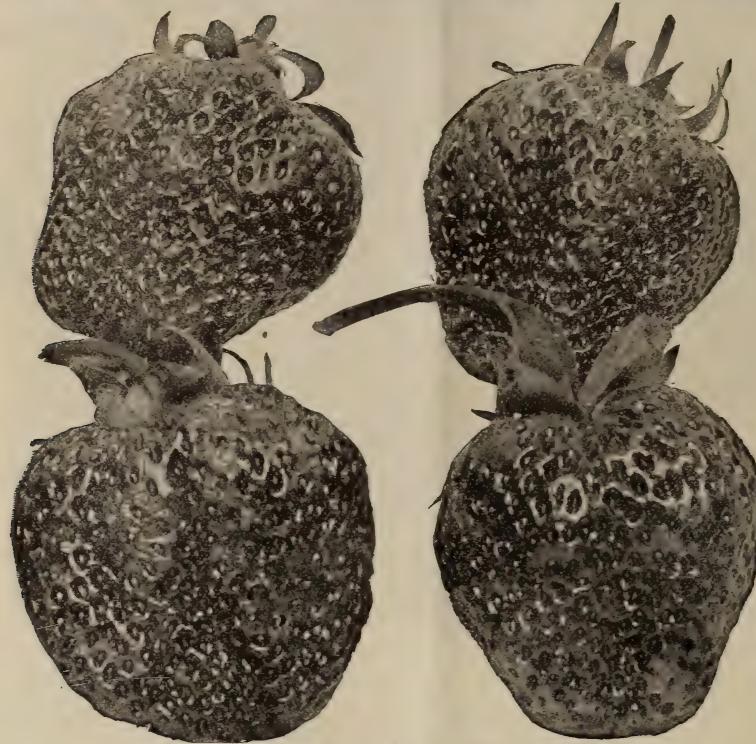
STRAWBERRY CULTURE.—We advise for field culture to plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart with plants 18 inches apart (about 8000 plants to the acre.) For garden culture, rows may be 3 feet apart, or along the border of the paths, if room to cultivate or hoe. Some prefer the hill system, but generally the rows found most profitable are the rows where the young plants are allowed to form a thick row known as the matted system. The soil should be made rich. Strawberries planted in the spring should be kept hoed or cultivated until winter sets in. At the approach of winter plants should be covered with a light covering of strawy manure free from weed seed, and a light furrow or shovel plow mark made between the rows to draw off surplus water, which is very injurious to strawberries during the winter or early spring. If you have no time to plant strawberries make time. It is my favorite of all fruits. It is the marvel of the world. There is no class of fruit which is so generous and appreciative of work done upon it as is the strawberry. It will repay the planter for any amount of intelligent attention. Thus the strawberry may yield 50 bushels of strawberries per acre, or it may yield 500 bushels; there is scarcely any limit to the amount of fruit which an acre of strawberries will produce, if the expenditure of time and attention is given it. The strawberry is the poor man's berry because it bears at once after planting. No fruit on earth is so tempting as freshly picked strawberries.



The Excelsior Strawberry.—This is a valuable, very early, perfect blossoming strawberry, coming from a man who has never sent out a poor variety, a cross from Wilson and Hoffman. Jacob Bauer, the originator of Excelsior, is the originator of Van Deman, Bismarck and others, which have proved of great value. He considers the Excelsior the best berry he has ever originated, of large size, fine color, vigorous plant, firm, productive, and desirable for home use, or for market. At Green's fruit farm the Excelsior is remarkably vigorous, making plants freely and showing no signs of leaf-blight or other drawbacks. We predict for this variety great popularity on its merits. While there are other new strawberries on the market, we have confidence that the two varieties we are offering in these pages are not excelled by any. While varieties of strawberries do not thrive equally well in all locations, and in all soils and climates, those that succeed at Rochester, N. Y., seem generally to thrive well over a large section of the country.

Prices, 65 cents for 12, \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000.

No Layer Strawberry Plants Ready Before Sept. 15.



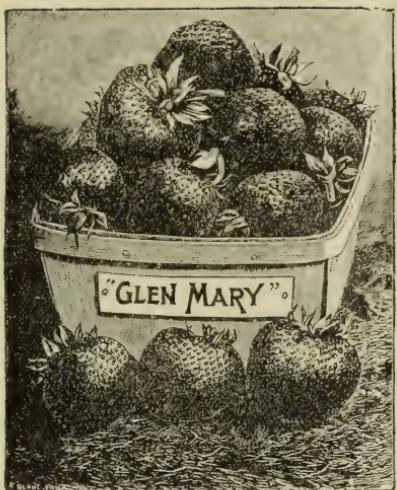
GREEN'S BIG BERRY—CORSICAN.

This variety, which is far larger than any variety ever sold in the Rochester market (the head-quarters for large fruits), came from Germany originally, mixed with other kinds. Our man has improved the variety greatly by selection. Since it has no name, we propose that our friends give it a name. It sold at Rochester for nearly double the price of ordinary strawberries. Mr. P. C. Reynolds, the veteran fruit grower, so long secretary of the Western New York Horticultural Society, writes as follows of the "Big Berry," not knowing at the time that we were interested in it. "A few days later I went to ascertain what had become of a large strawberry that I saw two years ago. It was brought home by a German who had gone back to fatherland on a visit and seeing the berry, brought back some plants. He called it *Triomph de Gand*, but it bore no resemblance to the genuine old favorite of thirty years ago. The plant struck me as very vigorous and the berry very large when I saw it before and it impressed me in the same way this year. In our conversation, Mr. Jones remarked that a neighbor of his had sent out plants of the variety under his own name. Seeing berries at my grocer's called 'Big Berry,' I took home a box and became satisfied it was the berry described above. It was the largest berry that I saw in our market this year. Of a light scarlet color, quite regular in form and of fair quality, but not so sweet as the old *Triomph de Gand*."

PRICE, 6 plants for 25 cents; 12 for 50 cents; 100 for \$2.50; by mail, postpaid, or by express.

Parker Earle.—A wonderful berry. Plants extra large and thrifty. Berries large, conical, with short neck. Quality very good. Produces more saleable fruit than many other kinds. Plants average 185 to 250 per plant. Parker Earle stood the trying test of the past summer remarkably well. Gave lots of fruit weeks after other varieties had finished. An excellent market variety. Price 25c. per 12; 75c. per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.





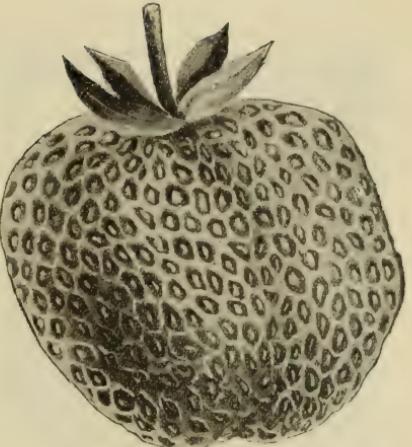
Glen Mary.—One of the best varieties at our fruit farm. Large, productive, firm and good.—C. A. Green. It is the best berry for large size, good quality and productiveness that has ever been offered; recommended it for the home garden and near market. It is fairly firm and will bear shipment comparatively well. When Crescent will bring 5c. and Bubach 10c. per quart, Glen Mary ought to bring 20c. per quart if size and quality cuts any figure in the price, and it is my opinion that for size, productiveness and quality the Glen Mary has no superior. One quarter of an acre picked at the rate of 1200 quarts per acre at a single picking and over 12000 quarts per acre for the season, without any petting or special attention whatever, 12 specimens filled a quart. *Rural New Yorker* says: "Glen Mary (Imperfect) June 7, largest ripe berries up to date. Good shape for so large a berry. June 9th, berry very large, firm enough for near market, about the shape of Sharpless. June 11th, large to very large. June 14th, a large yielder of large berries of good form, broad heart shape often widening at the tip, one of the most promising of our latter trials. June 15th, past its best. June 18th, still bearing a good many berries which hold their size unusually well. June 21st, still in bearing. Many of the berries are of the largest size." Price, 35c. per 12, 75c. per 100, \$5.00 per 1000.



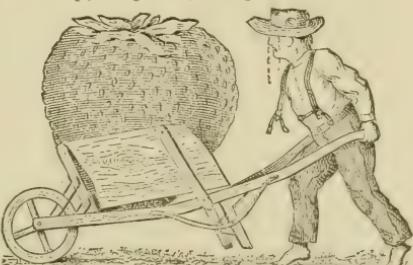
MCKINLEY STRAWBERRY.

vigorous and healthy, producing heavy crops of large, dark red, firm berries, of good form; season medium. This is the firmest berry I know of for a large berry. The above cut was made from life by the *Rural New Yorker*, that paper having fruited this variety and found it valuable. At our place the berries were twice the size shown in cut. We offer McKinley extra strong plants. Price, 50c. per 12, \$2 per 100.

Strawberry plants mailed postpaid at doz. rates; add 20c. to hundred rates if desired by mail.



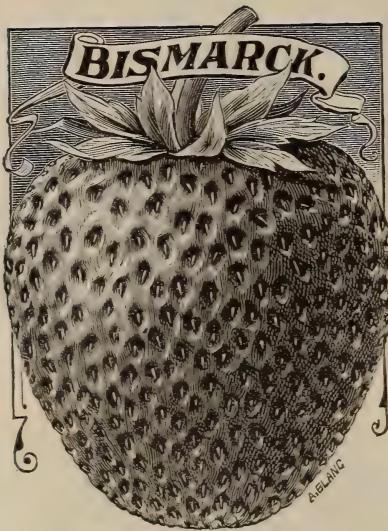
New Strawberry.—Seaford, (p.)—It fruit-ed at our Rochester, N. Y., farm the past sea-son, and proved to be of extraordinary size, firm, deep, bright, glossy red. Quality fine enough to suit a king. The plant is as large and vigorous as Bubach, fully equal to Bubach in size and far more productive. It ripens its crop much faster, and is several days earlier, thus commanding the highest price. Seaford berries are so large and handsome, and of such superior quality, a commission man has guaranteed to sell them at 25c. per quart. Seaford is of regular shape, as is shown in the above cut, which is from photograph. It is deep rich red to the center, and very solid. We have a fine stock of plants of our own growing. These plants are strong in leaf and root, and will delight all who receive them. Though a new berry, in the sense of widespread dissemination, it has been very thor-oughly and extensively tried for some four years by carefu-l and discriminating growers in one of the most critical strawberry sections of our coun-try. It is a berry of tremendous size and beauty, produced with an abundance that was simply aston-ishing. The years that have gone by have con-firmed first judgment, and we offer **Seaford** to the public with confidence in its extraordinary value as a market strawberry. Price of Seaford new Strawberry, 50c. per 12; \$2.00 per 100.



Jessie.—This is the best of the older strawber-ries for our grounds. It grows better than any other, produces more fruit and sells better. Our soil is medium heavy. We have also planted it on light black muck soil, where it gave excellent results. We would rather have 50 Jessie plants for our own setting than 75 of any other of the general varieties. This variety is named by nearly all strawberry growers as one of the best in a collection of three or four varieties for home and mar-ket. Its season is early to medium. **Jessie** is a perfect strawberry for those having only a garden spot. Perfect flowering. On rich, loamy soil it is very productive, and the fruit is very large. 5½ pounds of fruit were grown from twelve plants of Jessie, thus yielding at the rate of 1,184 bushels per acre. Price, 25c. per 12; 60c. per 100; \$4 per 1000.

Our Strawberry plants are grown on strong soil and are twice the size of cheap and inferior plants grown on poor land.

See cheap Strawberry collection on last page.



Bismarck.—This is a self-fertilizing strawberry, possessing all the desirable peculiarities of Bubach. To those familiar with the Bubach nothing further need be said, since Bubach has been a favorite berry, and more plants have been planted than of any other. Bubach has two defects which Bismarck corrects. Bubach is a pistillate, requiring other varieties to be planted near it, while Bismarck is self-fertilizing. Bubach, while of good quality, is not of the highest character. Bismarck is of better quality. We have in Bismarck an extraordinary large berry, glossy, fine color, good shape and good quality, with vigorous plants full of vitality. Price, 25c. per 12; 60c. per 100, \$4.00 per 1000.

Varieties with the letter "P" attached are not perfect flowering varieties and should be planted near other varieties not having the "P" attached for best results.

Wm. Belt Strawberry.—This in plant is one of the largest, a very luxuriant grower, making an abundance of strong runners, and is healthy and hardy. It has perfect blossom, and is productive. It is very large. I had it on exhibition at our strawberry show last summer, 12 berries to the quart. A few days later I had a few quarts containing 37 berries. These were selected from 12 quarts picked from a matted row, with good, ordinary culture. It has produced a good many eight-inch berries on spring-set plants within ten weeks of planting. Rather long, conical and quite uniform in shape and size. The color is bright, glossy red, and it colors all over. It is as firm as ordinary and of better quality than found in large varieties. IN PRODUCTIVENESS, SIZE, BEAUTY AND QUALITY, the Wm. Belt will scale high. Price, 35c. per 12; 75c. per 100.

Van Deman. (P.)—This is the best early market berry of any yet introduced. Plant is vigorous. Berry, beautiful bright scarlet and so firm as to make it an extra good shipper. It is also a good sized berry when grown to full size and very productive. Too many berries are sometimes set for ordinary culture. Van Deman is C. A. Green's favorite for quality, yield, earliness and all other good qualities of the older kinds. A handsome, good variety. Price, 25c. per 12; 60c. per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

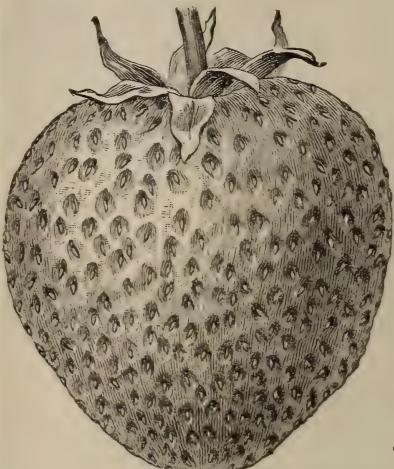
Bubach. (P.)—One of the best. Quite large; plants very robust; color, dark green; has never shown signs of rust or blight. We can recommend it for field culture, as well as for the garden; it is one of the best paying varieties. The fruit commands highest price. Old and reliable. Price, 25c. per 12; 50c. per 100; \$4.00 per 1000.

Warfield. (P.)—Similar in color and some other respects to Wilson being very firm—it can be shipped a long distance. In going through our beds this season while in bloom, we failed to find one plant that did not set; this cannot be said of many sorts. Size large; plant very productive. Price, 35c. per 12; 60c. per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

Brandywine.—A new strawberry being largely planted and much liked. In plant it is a luxuriant grower, healthy and early and very productive; blossom perfect; fruit large, of good form, bright red all over and good quality. Season medium to very late. It succeeds on any soil. The Delaware State Experiment Station reports Brandywine to be the best among those tested. We are planting more of this variety as we have no doubt but that it will fill a "long felt want" in the list of strawberries. Its lateness, color and other qualities will insure its being a favorite. Price, 25c. per 12; 60c. per 100; \$4.00 per 1000.

Marshall.—This is the largest strawberry, both in plant and fruit. Those who take pleasure in fruiting large varieties will want this variety. M. Crawford secured first prize at a horticultural show with the Marshall; nineteen filled a quart. In plant it is the largest; yields a large crop of extra large berries on our grounds. A splendid berry for the home. Price, 25c. per 12; 60c. per 100; \$4.00 per 1000.

Sharpless.—Size large to very large, irregular in shape, dark red when fully ripe; succeeds well on any heavy soil, with good culture. The good old kind so favorably known. Price, 35c. per 12; 60c. per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.



Brunette Strawberry.—H. E. Van Deman, of Virginia, thought that for family use there is no strawberry equal to Brunette, as it is of the highest quality, and good every other way. Mr. J. G. Kingsbury, of Indiana, also spoke in the highest terms of the Brunette strawberry, because of its superior qualities, both for home and market use. It was the result of many years of careful breeding and selection by Mr. Granville Cowing, the strawberry specialist and veteran authority. Brunette is a delightful berry. I have fruited it now for two years and am greatly taken with it. In color it is a rich deep red like port wine, over the surface, all the way through, and when you break one in two the fragments of the torn tissue sparkle in the sunlight like splinters of ruby crystals. It is a shapely berry, too, of a uniform dome-like outline. If a few Brunette were to be mingled promiscuously with a large number made up of various other kinds, the Brunette could readily be picked out, their beautiful dark-red color and symmetrical outline distinguishing them from the rest. They are quite firm and would stand shipping well, but my Brunettes were too good to sell, and just right to use at home or to give to my best friends. Price, 35c. per 12; 75c. per 100, \$5.00 per 1000.



THE ELDORADO.

A New Variety of Great Promise.—The Eldorado has been cultivated 12 years, and under careful test at different experiment stations for four years has never winter killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. Berries are very large, jet black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; are very sweet, melting, pleasing to the taste, have no hard core, and keep eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired. This is among blackberries what the Loudon is among red raspberries. Price, 65c. per 12; \$3.00 per 100.



RATHBURN.

purposes it is equally desirable. It literally *melt* in the mouth. Price, 25c. each, 12 for \$2.00, 100 for \$10.00.



Agawam Blackberry.—Fruit of fair size, jet black, sweet, tender and melting to the very core; for home use it has no superior, being sweet as soon as black; it is extremely hardy and healthy and very productive. As an eminent small fruit grower says: "It stands at the head for hardiness, fruitfulness and sweetness." No fruit garden should be without this excellent variety. Price, 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1000.

Minnewaska.—This wonderful, hardy, productive, good blackberry has not been forgotten by us, or our old patrons, although not offered last fall. Its principal points are hardiness, excellent quality, earliness, and continual bearing and productivity. The originator told our Charles A.

Green that on his three-quarter acre patch he picked forty bushels every other day for eight weeks. We went several hundred miles to see it, and found the bearing bushes tall and bushy, and the rows wide, and loaded with fruit in such a manner that even our imagination could not have done justice. Some of our friends were surprised when we published the report before—such an immense yield. We wrote the originator again concerning it. He says: "The secret of its great productiveness is that it is an enormous grower, and consequently a strong feeder, and that it is not content, as other blackberries, to bear on the tops of the bushes, but loads from the ground to the top, and we have our tops five to six feet high. We have picked an average of 700 quarts from 1,300 hills, since July 10th, and will continue until the middle of September. 1,100 hills, one year planted, have picked 250 quarts every other day for the same time." Price, 50c. per 12; \$3.00 per 100.

Snyder Blackberry.—

This popular, hardy and profitable blackberry is known everywhere and planted largely. Where other varieties have entirely failed it proves itself entirely hardy. It is also grown in localities where hardiness is not the prime and first consideration because of its productiveness and general adaptability to all locations. It is the blackberry for every fruit grower desiring to make a start in blackberries, but has not the means to buy the high-priced varieties. Keep the soil rich with barnyard manure and wood ashes and no one will complain of the size of the Snyder. We have grown it for 20 years and shall continue to plant it, as it usually gives a good picking where many other varieties have failed. This is the standard early sort for the North and Northwest, and is very popular. This was the first of the hardy kinds that made a sensation over the country. With good culture they are large enough to gratify all. Like old dog Tray, it is ever faithful. The severest frost does not bite it. It will keep the wolf from the door I have always been an admirer of this staunch old variety. I never saw a rusty cane among it. Season early; oblong oval in form; quality good. There are some varieties that produce larger fruit, but of the old standard varieties none that will insure better returns for a small outlay. Price, doz., 40c.; 100, \$1.35; 1000, \$12.00.



SNYDER.

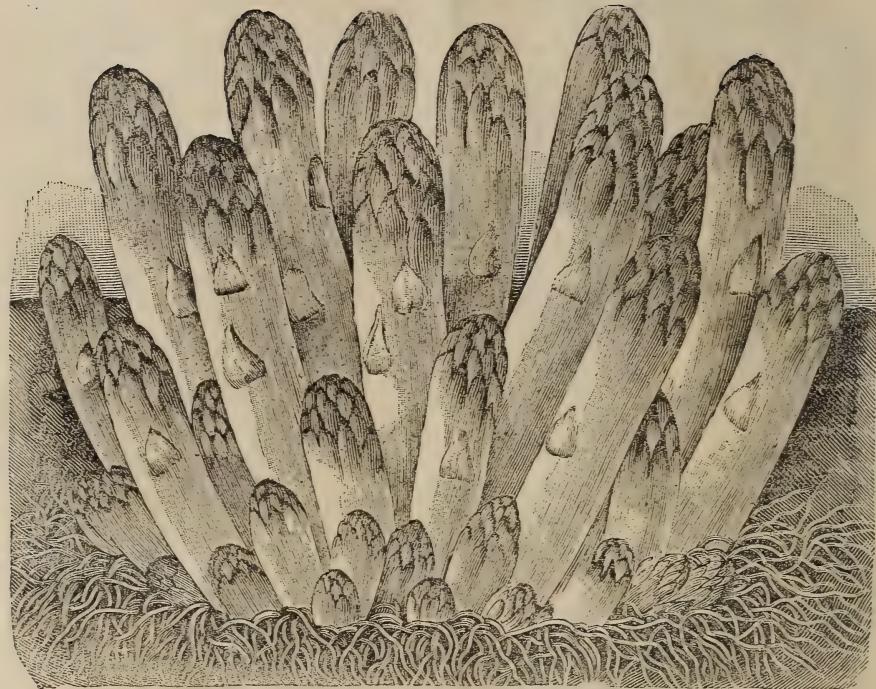
Taylor's Prolific.—Still a great favorite with us. As each fruiting season comes around, we regret that we failed to plant more largely of it. The past season its bushes were bent to the earth with the mass of fruit. Mr. H. B. Colby, of Merrimac, N. H., reports: "Taylor's Prolific Blackberry has been in my fruit garden for six years. It is perfectly hardy. We have cold waves in winter, and 20 degrees below zero is the lowest point at my hillside home, yet rarely is a cane injured. It is a strong grower. The berry is large, very sweet, with a rich, delicious flavor. It is an abundant bearer in supplying all the fruit wished for during three weeks. It has been all we desire in the blackberry. Its easy culture and abundant returns and sure cropping make it all the farmer needs." Price, doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.00.

Taylor.—

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES.

| | DOZ. | 100 | 1.000 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Kittatinny | \$.50 | \$1.50 | |
| Erie | 50 | 1.50 | \$15.00 |
| Ancient Briton | 50 | 2.00 | |

35



CONOVER'S ASPARAGUS GROWING—2d YEAR AFTER BEING PLANTED.

Conover's Colossal Asparagus.—There is probably no vegetable that is so absolutely superb to the delicate appetite of the epicure as the first delicious cuttings of this early asparagus, and no vegetable more beneficial as an appetizer to persons of sedentary habits and it is difficult to account for its cultivation being so much neglected by the community at large. In country gardens it is more rarely to be found than any other vegetable, although so healthful and nutritious; yet every one who knows anything about gardening, having a plot of ground, should have an asparagus bed. This good old variety, well known everywhere; it is of large size, rapid in growth and of good quality. Grown on black muck land on our grounds at Clifton it is mammoth in size and continues to give good cuttings for a long season. You will get more satisfaction out of a bed of this delicious esculent than any other vegetable. Asparagus is equal to a dish of early green peas. Coming as it does so early in the season, it is especially valuable for home use and for market. The grass scarcely begins to grow in the spring when the asparagus is ready for our tables. It is not only appetizing and delicious to taste, but it is exceedingly healthful. After a dearth of such fresh garden attractions in the winter how attractive is the fragrant asparagus upon our tables; yet how rarely is it planted in our gardens?

PRICE, large 2 year plants, 25c. per 12, 75c. per 100, \$5.00 per 1000.

Palmetto Asparagus.—This variety is considered by some to be the best. For this reason it is being largely planted now, both for home and market. It is a mammoth variety, of recent introduction, noted for its earliness, large size and productiveness. Mr. T. T. Lyon, of the South Haven Sub-station of the Michigan Agricultural College, finds that the variety of asparagus known as the Palmetto, steadily maintains its superior size and productiveness. It seems to have acquired a fixity of character through a process of selection. Prof. Van Deman, late United States Pomologist, says: "Palmetto is an excellent variety, delicious and of superior size."

PRICE, strong 2 year plants, 30c. per doz., \$1.00 per 100, \$6.00 per 1000.

How to Manage Asparagus.—If you want nice white stalks, *American Gardening* gives this advice: "Have the ground over the crowns of the plants as loose and mellow as possible and the plants hilled up. In cutting the stalks care must be exercised to avoid cutting the smaller shoots and buds. If the soil is as loose and mellow as it should be, the stalks may be gathered by running the finger down into the soil by the side of the stalk and breaking it off near the root crown. One of the best mixtures to cover over the plants consists of a compost of muck and clear horse droppings, or perhaps rotted sawdust."

Horse Radish.—Price, strong sets, 20c. per 12, 60c. per 100. By mail, postpaid, at doz. rates.

Rhubarb, (Pie Plant.)—Price, extra strong roots, 8c. each, postpaid; 65c. per 12, \$4 per 100, by express or freight.

Sage, Holt's Mammoth.—Price, large bushy plants, that have been grown in the nursery row, 25c. per 12, \$1.50 per 100.

 **If Asparagus is desired by mail, add 20c. per 100 to prices given.**

NOTE.—Do not order strawberry plants sent by freight. Often our friends order from 50 to 500 trees and 500 or more strawberry plants by freight. Now the trees should go by freight and the strawberries by express, or small lots by mail. In all cases when desired by mail add postage at rate of 20c. per 100. Do not write mail orders on same sheet as freight or express orders. Always state plainly that the strawberry plants are to be sent by express or mail.  **Strawberry plants mailed postpaid at dozen prices, but if 100 lots are desired by mail add 20c. to 100 prices for postage.**

Ornamental Flowering Shrubs and Vines.



way. One good quality of the Altheas is that they keep their foliage fresh well into autumn, when the leaves of many other shrubs are dried up or blighted by fungus.

PRICES, heavily branched, well rooted bushes, 2 ft., 25c.; doz. \$2.50.

Purple-Leaved Berberry.—A beautiful shrub, with persistent violet purple foliage; showy; small yellow flowers, conspicuous and beautiful red berries in pendulous clusters. Very ornamental. Forms a handsome hedge.

PRICE, strong bushes, 10c. each; doz. \$1.00.

The Deutzia, Pride of Rochester, is one of the most delightful flowering shrubs, easy of culture, but pays for a deep, moderately rich soil and an open, sunny situation. There are other varieties, but we choose to offer these only, which have proven most satisfactory on our grounds and other places.

PRICE of strong bushes, 15c. each.

Deutzia Gracilis.—Flowers pure white. In the open air it is the first of the Deutzias to flower, which it usually does about the middle of June. When young its growth is stiffly upright, but in time it will spread into a graceful little bush from 3 to 4 feet in height.

PRICE of strong bushes, 15c. each.

Deutzia Crenata.—A variety of the above having double flowers, which are white, tinged with pink and which are produced in racemes from 4 to 5 inches in length in great profusion. This is truly a fine variety, and should be in every collection.

PRICE, strong plants, 15c.

Golden Leaved Elder.—This is a shrub which attains large size, blossoming in June, and is very ornamental, not only in flower, but also in fruit and foliage, enlivening the shrubbery with its golden foliage. With this, as with many others, it should be kept in good shape by annual pruning.

PRICE, large size, 25c. each; medium size, 15c. each.

ADDITIONAL FLOWERING SHRUBS, Etc.

Purple Fringe, 20c. **Lilacs,** purple and white, 25c. each. **Weigelas,** Rosea and white, 25c. each. **Spirreas,** Van Houttei, white and Collosa Rosea, 25c. each. **Snowball,** Guelder Rose and Lantana, 20c. each. **Mock Orange,** 20c. each. **Golden Bell,** (Forsythia,) 25c. each. **Cut-Leaved Sun-mach,** 25c. each. **Calycanthus,** 20c. each.

Paeonias.—Presume that there is nothing that we would miss from the old garden so much as the old paeonia clump. With their brilliant display of bloom during May and June there is nothing that will equal them, many of which are so vivid and so profuse in bloom that they fairly dazzle the eye.

PRICE, mixed colors, 25c. each.

ALTHAEA. (Tree Hollyhock.) (Rose of Sharon.)—One of the most showy flowering shrubs; strong, erect growing, with large bell-shaped, double flowers of striking color, borne abundantly in August and September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom. We have purple, white, red and pink blossoming, all of which are imported and grafted, blossoms being double and fine in every

The Hydrangea, P. C.—This is the best flowering shrub that we offer, without exception. Blossoms the first year planted, no matter how small the plant may be. Blossoms very large, often 8 to 10 inches in length and from 6 to 12 in circumference. White, turning to a pink as the season advances. Extremely hardy; needs no covering in the coldest weather. Much used in cemeteries, and for this purpose it is a beautiful and effective plant. Its flowers in combination with the Evergreens generally seen in cemeteries is most desirable. It remains in blossom the longest of any flower; a single blossom remaining in beauty for nearly a month. We have plantations of these flowers that delight the beholder for a month at a time. When the specimens first open they are a greenish white, later they change to a pure white, and still later to a delicate pink hue. The Hydrangea should be cut back at least one-half of each season's growth in order to get the largest specimens. If the branches of the bush are cut down nearly to the ground it will not injure it and the most beautiful specimens will be produced the same season. It can be grown in tree form to a single branch. To get the best results, make the soil very rich, but it will grow anywhere and on any kind of soil. There is no plant on earth that I can recommend with greater confidence than the Hydrangea.

PRICE of large size, 25c. each; medium, 20c. each.

THE GLADIOLUS.

We do not know of a flower that is more deserving of the admiration of everyone than the Gladiolus. We have grown it for many years. Our stock is noted for its variety of colors, from the lightest to the darkest shades. One of the most noted florists of the country writes:

"The Gladiolus is the most satisfactory, the most desirable and the most popular of all garden bulbs. Nothing else of the kind costs so little, and nothing else grows and blooms so readily for anybody and everybody in any soil or climate. It is, in short, the most satisfactory garden flower, thriving and blooming, as it does, with the least care and attention, and making a display, which for brilliancy and beauty of coloring, few bulbs can equal and none surpass."

PRICE, dozen, 25c.

Clematis, Jackmanni.—We consider this by far the best Clematis—takes to transplanting better, blossoms more hardy, and seems to be free from disease which attacks other varieties.

PRICE, 50c. each.

Clematis, Henryi.—White, large flowers.

PRICE, 50c.

Trumpet Vine, 20c. **Virginia Creeper.**—A native vine of rapid growth.

PRICE, 15c. each.

Ostrich Plume, the New Ornamental Grass. There is nothing in all nature more graceful than the stalks of this beautiful ornament. C. A. Green introduces this with fine effect in various places on his Rochester place.

PRICE, 10c. each; 50c. per 12.

Yucca Filamentosa.—A plant so highly ornamental and so easily grown should be found on every lawn and in every flower border, and as it requires but little attention after being planted, deserves all that can be said in its praise.—*Chas. E. Parnell in Vick's Magazine.*

PRICE, large plants that would blossom next summer, each, 25c.; doz., \$2.00.



SPIKES OF GLADIOLUS.



Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch.—This noble tree is not only the most popular of the weeping trees, but it is decidedly the best. Its tall, slender yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark, and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. It thrives in any soil, and is very hardy, needing no protection. As single specimens on the lawn or employed as avenue trees, they are very imposing and handsome. If one ornamental tree only, plant the Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch.

SPECIAL CUT PRICE for 6 to 8 feet trees, 50 cents each. Agents sell for \$1.50 each.

Beech, Rivers' Purple-Leaved.—Differs from the old Purple Beech by its regular pyramidal form and crimson foliage in early spring, which changes to a rich, dark purple later in the season. For ornamental grouping on the lawn in contrast with other foliage it is very desirable, also as a single specimen.

PRICE, 3 to 4 feet, 50c. each.

Maple, Sugar or Rock.—This native tree of ours is a universal favorite for street planting, and desirable everywhere. It is considered a slow grower, but it is long lived. If planted in sod all trees or shrubs should be kept mulched for a year or two for best results.

PRICES, 8 to 10 ft., 50c. each.

Maple, Silver Leaved or Soft.—Of rapid growth. In foliage very desirable, and as it differs from all other maples with its silvery leaves should not be omitted.

PRICES, 8 to 10 ft., 60c. each.

Maple, Norway.—A noble variety both in growth and form. Very popular for shade and ornament. This maple, with its broad, showy leaves has many admirers, and nurserymen generally have quite a difficulty in supplying all demands.

PRICES, 8 to 10 ft., 75c. each.

Honey Locust.—The Honey Locust is not excelled by any ornamental tree. Our C. A. Green saw such trees when in Europe and they were objects of beauty.

PRICE, 5 to 7 ft., 35c. each.



The New Large Leaved Carolina Poplar takes front rank among the best of poplars. It is one of the most rapid growers among shade trees, frequently growing 8 feet during one season and thus making fine avenues in a few years. Its branches spread just enough to give it a symmetrical, commanding form of elegant appearance. It is very desirable at the roadside, in parks, along rivers and streams for the protection of the banks. *It has advantages over other shade trees because it will grow on any kind of soil, swampy or muck, light or heavy.* Its roots penetrate the hardest soil; it withstands all hardships and thrives in places where others fail to live. It is easily started and gives shade in a short time. Don't forget the Carolina Poplar.

SPECIAL PRICES ON CAROLINA POPLAR.—6 to 8 ft. trees, well branched, 25c. each. Extra large trees, 35c. each; \$3.75 per 12.

Poplar, Lombardy.—This is an old favorite. Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, spiral form. Indispensable in landscape gardening, to break the ordinary and monotonous outlines of most other trees.

PRICE, extra fine, 4 to 6 ft., 35c. each; 3 to 5 ft trees, well branched, 25c. each.

Willow, Kilmarnock Weeping.—(Umbrella Tree.)—This is a splendid weeping tree. Very desirable for lawns, gardens, cemeteries and where ever a drooping tree is preferred. It is often called the umbrella tree on account of the unique form. The leaves are glossy and reach to the extreme end of the drooping twigs which often touch the ground. It is hardy and vigorous, thriving on all soils. There are probably more of these trees planted than any other ornamental tree.

PRICE, 6 ft., 50c.

Pissardi (Red-Leaved Plum.) There is no hardy foliage tree grown that can compare with the *Prunus Pissardi*. There is nothing that will please you as will foliage trees. It is the most beautiful foliage tree extant. The leaves of this plum vary from a bright cherry red to a very dark purplish red.

PRICE, 5 to 6 ft. trees, 35c. each, 4 to 5 ft. trees, 25c. each.





The Crimson Rambler.—This picture shows this rose growing on board fence. A climbing rose of unusual attractions. **Very hardy**—having withstood 10 degrees below zero without covering. **Vigorous in growth**—having grown 8 to 10 feet in a season. **Produces a profusion of blossoms**—having been known to produce **300 blossoms on one shoot**. The Crimson Rambler is specially adapted for covering trellises, training to the side of the house, or can be cut back and grown in a bush form. Extra fine plants of this novel variety.

PRICE, each, 50c., mail size plants 35c. each.

White-Flowering Horse Chestnuts.—There are many thousands such plumes, or flowers, on one tree. There are few trees so attractive as this in foliage or in blossom. The fruit is also large and beautiful, and when it ripens in October the children cannot resist gathering them and placing them among their playthings. The Horse Chestnut makes a good street tree, but should not be mixed with other trees on the street, since its form is round headed, and peculiar. It should be pruned with low branches.

PRICE, for 4 to 5 feet trees, 35c. each; for large trees, 5 to 6 feet, 50c. each.

The Tree Cranberry.—It is planted for its blossoms, for its foliage and for its fruit. It will grow anywhere where planted. Prices, Tree Cranberry, fine, strong, well grown, 2 ft. 15c. each; \$1.25 per 12. Extra large fruiting bushes, 20c. each; \$2.00 per 12.

Arbor Vitæ.—(Cedar)—An old favorite evergreen, too well known to need description. Suitable for single bushes and for hedging. We have an extra fine stock of beautiful specimens. Price, nice specimens, 2 to 3 ft., 20c. each; \$15.00 per 100.

Green's Poultry Farm.—We have for some time been breeding Pekin Ducks, White Wyandotte, Single Comb Brown Leghorn, and Barred Plymouth Rock fowls, choice strains of each from prize taking birds. We offer Pekin Ducks eggs at \$1.50 per 12. Drakes for \$2.00 each. Pairs for \$3.50. Trios for \$5.00. Eggs of Single Comb Brown Leghorn \$1.00 for 12. Cockerels \$1.00 each. Pairs \$2.50. Trios \$4.00. Eggs of Barred Plymouth Rock \$1.00 per 12. Cockerels \$1.50 each. Pairs \$3.50. Trios \$5.00. Eggs of White Wyandottes \$1.00 for 12. Cockerels \$1.50 each. \$3.00 per pair. Trios \$5.00. Address Green's Nursery Company, Poultry Department, Rochester, N. Y.

See Green's Collections of valuable Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines: Green's Mortgage Lifter Collection, first inside page of cover, \$2.95; Green's Plum Collection, \$1.25, page 15; Green's Currant Collection, \$3.00, page 24; Green's Gooseberry Collection, \$2.85, page 26; Green's Strawberry Collection, \$2.10, last page of cover; Green's Gifts, page 8.

ROSES.

Our rose bushes are all out door grown and hardy. Every bush is a strong one and well rooted. We offer only a limited number of varieties, all noted for free blooming, fragrance and attractive coloring.

Coquette des Alps.—White, slightly shaded with delicate pink.

Gen'l Jacqueminot.—Deep, brilliant crimson.

Magna Charta.—Pink suffused with carmine.

M. P. Wilder.—Cherry carmine.

Mad. J. Laing.—Soft, delicate pink.

Paul Neyron.—Bright, rosy pink.

Prince Camille de Rohan.—Deep, velvety crimson.

Coq. de Blanche.—White.

Madam Plantier.—White.

MOSS ROSES.

White Moss.—Best kinds.

Salet Moss.—Clear rose color.

CLIMBERS.

Baltimore Belle.—Pale blush, very double. Excellent.

Seven Sisters.—Shaded in dark red.

PRICE of above Roses, 20c. each, \$2.00 per 12. See last page for Roses by mail.

La France.—A Hybrid Tea Rose of exceptional beauty.—Price 25c. each.

A PROFUSION OF BLOSSOMS.

Last May we set out hundreds of roses that were left over from our spring packing and from late June until severe frosts in October we had such a profusion of blossoms as to ruin the plants that were not gone over every day to clip them off.

EVERGREENS.

Norway Spruce, the Leading, the Best Evergreen.

This is the most desirable evergreen for all purposes, and it is the most popular. It is extremely hardy. It is desirable for specimens on the lawn, in the front yard, the back yard, or anywhere where an evergreen is desired. It is of rapid growth and pyramidal form. When the tree reaches a height of 15 or 20 feet the branches assume a graceful, drooping habit, which is particularly pleasing. This splendid evergreen is not injured by heavy falls of snow, as the branches bend with the weight and present a beautiful sight. It is also the best evergreen for hedging, more satisfactory in every way than any other hedge plant. An orchard or fruit garden enclosed with an evergreen hedge made of Norway Spruce will in cold states yield double the crop of sound fruit than if left to the bleak and cutting blasts of winter. Norway Spruce can be allowed to grow to any desired height, or can be kept trimmed down low. There are evidently many who do not realize the value of this grand evergreen for ornamental and practical purposes. Price, new specimens, 2 to 3 ft., 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12; 12 to 18 in., 15c. each; extra large, 3 ft., 50c. each.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

TREES AND PLANTS BY MAIL.



BELLOW IS THE LIST—ALL POSTPAID.

For Prices by Express and Freight see body of Catalogue.

NOT one person in a thousand realizes the magnitude of our mailing department. Many thousands avail themselves of this method of receiving trees and plants annually. Whether you live on the New England Coast or on the Pacific Coast, we can serve you equally well. Packages are guaranteed to reach you in good order. We have hundreds of letters from patrons in the far distant States, testifying to safe arrival. We can fill mail orders from January to June—except Strawberry plants, these can be mailed after March 20th.

If not prepared to send an express or freight order, give us a trial with a mail order, especially if you live in a distant state.

See cut of stage coach carrying Green's trees by mail into the mountains of California. These small plantings have induced the planting of thousands of acres, where before it was not known that fruit would grow. See picture to the right.



Red Raspberries, Loudon—(The best new red)—Price, each, 10c.; doz., 50c. **Royal Church and Cuthbert**—Price, each, 5c.; doz., 50c.; all postpaid. Other varieties as per catalogue. NOTE. add 10c. to doz. and 50c. to 100 pieces to pay postage on

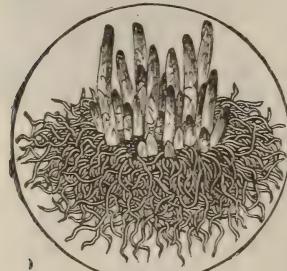
varieties not named here.

Black Varieties, Conrath—(New)—60c. per 12; \$2.50 per 100. **Gregg, Palmer, Ohio, Kansas and Nemaha**—50c. per 12. **Gault**—(new)—75c. per 12. **Columbian Raspberry**—10c. each; \$1.00 per 12. **Raspberry-Blackberry**—10c. each; \$1.00 per 12. **Strawberry-Raspberry**—15c. each; \$1.50 per 12. **Japan Wineberry**—3 for 20c.

Blackberries, Eldorado, (new)—Doz., \$1.75; **Minnewaska**, price, doz., 60c.; 100, \$3.50; **Erie**, price, doz., 50c.; 100, \$2.50; **Snyder**, price, doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.75. Other varieties as per catalogue.



Strawberries, Brandywine—Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1.00; **William Belt**, (new), doz., 35c.; 100, 95c.; **Jessie**, doz., 25c.; 100, 95c.; **McKinley**, doz., 50c.; **Marshall**, (new), doz., 25c.; 100, 80c.; **Glen Mary**, doz., 35c.; all postpaid. There are several more good varieties that can be sent by mail. All the varieties offered not named here will be sent by mail, postpaid, at doz. rates, or by the hundred if 20c. is added to hundred price.



Asparagus. **Palmetto**—Doz., 30c.; 100, \$1.25; **Conover's Colossal**, doz., 25c.; 100, \$1.00.

Horse Radish, doz., 20c.

Rhubarb, Myatt's Linnaeus—Each, 8c.; doz., 75c.

Sage, Holt's Mammoth, ea., 5c.; doz., 55c.

Persimmon—Hardy, nice young trees, 10c. each; 50c. for 6; \$1.00 for 12.

WE CAN SHIP BY MAIL AND EXPRESS any time after January 1st. Don't overlook this if you desire to plant very early.

Ostrich Plume Grass, Eulalia—Beautiful for ornamentation. (See page 37.) Price, each, 10c.; doz., \$1.00.

Striped Grass—Pretty for borders and bouquets, each, 5c.; doz., 40c.

Strawberry plants mailed postpaid at dozen prices, but if 100 lots are desired by mail add 20c. to 100 prices for postage.



Gooseberries, Industry and Keepsake—Price, each, 25c.; **Chautauqua**, price, each, 25c.; doz., \$3.00; **Downing**, price, each, 6c.; doz., 60c.; **Houghton**, each, 5c.; doz., 50c.

Currents, Fay's Prolific—Well-rooted plants, price, 6c.; doz., 60c.; **North Star**, well-rooted plants, price, each, 6c.; doz., 50c. **Red Cross**. For particulars about this new currant see catalogue. Price, 10c. each. Other varieties as per catalogue if 10c. per doz. is added for postage.

Current bushes are desirable for mailing and will stand exposure longer than any other plant.

Peach Trees by Mail—We offer in mailing one peach tree only one variety, and that the popular Alberta, which succeeds generally over this entire country where any peach will grow. We will send by mail postpaid, these small Alberta peach trees at 12c. each, or \$1.00 per 12. We have mailed these small trees in years past to valleys of the Western mountains, and other distant sections, where their great success has led to the planting of thousands of acres of peach trees in regions where it was not before known that peaches could be grown.

Grapes, Moore's Diamond—Price, one year, 12c.; doz., \$1.25. **Concord**, one year, each, 6c.; doz., 60c. **Worden**, each, one year, 8c.; doz., 75c. **Green Mountain**, one year, each, 25c.; doz., \$3.50. Other varieties as offered in catalogue.

Gladiolus Bulbs—Various mixed colors, 6 for 15c.; 12 for 25c.

Hardy Hydrangea—The best flowering shrub, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12.

Clematis—Jackmanni, purple, 50c. **Ampelopsis Veitchii**, each, 30c.; doz., \$8.00. **Virginia Creeper**, each, 15c.; doz., \$1.50.

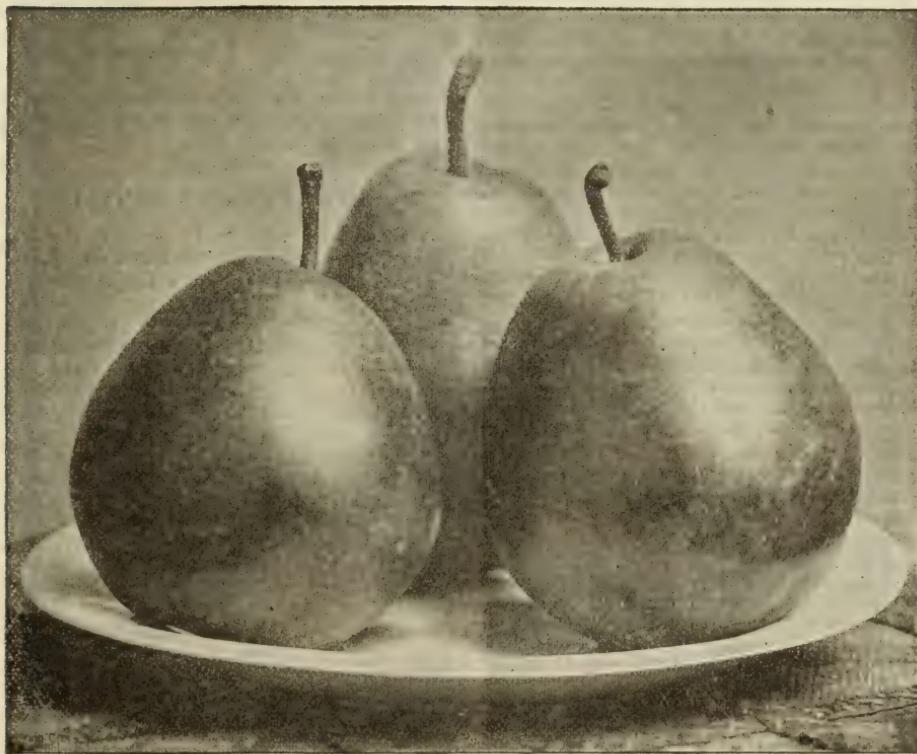
Trumpet Flower, each, 10c.; doz., \$1.00. **Honeysuckle**—Scarlet Trumpet, each, 15c.; doz., \$1.50.

Wistarias (purple), each, 25c.

Hop Vines, each, 10c.; doz., \$1.00.

Yucca, (Adam's Needle)—A grand plant, evergreen, resembling a palm, hardy. Produces splendid flowers. (See page 37.) Price, each, 20c.; doz., \$2.00.

PEAR CULTURE.



FLEMISH BEAUTY PEAR.

I regard pear culture, when rightfully conducted, as the most profitable branch of fruit growing, says A. J. McKelvry, in "Ohio Farmer." One acre devoted to the cultivation of choice pears will yield as large returns as are ordinarily obtained from two or more acres devoted to apple culture. I have 100 pear trees in bearing that vary in age from ten to fifty years. They seldom fail to produce at least a partial crop. In the collection there are some old-fashioned varieties, planted by my predecessor, that are not much esteemed to-day, but they are hardy and sure bearers, yielding fruit when the choice varieties fail.

Pears, as a rule, are biennial bearers. Some varieties, however, like the Bartlett, yield a partial crop in the "off" years.

Nearly one-half of my trees bear a full crop one year and the remainder the next year, so I am seldom without pears to sell. This season and last are exceptions to rule. We will probably not have over 25 or 30 bushels of pears this year, all told, but I find by reference to my farm accounts that for three successive years, 1885, 1886 and 1887, I sold pears amounting in the aggregate to \$739.91, or an average of about \$250 per year. If these hundred trees were collected in a compact orchard and set 18 or 20 feet apart, instead of standing in isolated groups over the farm, they would have occupied but an acre of ground. I submit that there is no other branch of fruit culture that would yield better returns from an acre, with the same amount of labor and care.

Plant Pears.

A gardener lately declared that if he had planted his three acres of land to pear trees at the time he set the half acre he has they would have supported him and his family comfortably for almost any of the last five years past, although the abundance of peaches and berries has kept prices down to lower points than he expected when he began setting them. And he says, too, that if he were a young man he would set the rest of his land with them now; if he had to work for some one else until they came into bearing. He has but a few varieties, of which Clapp's Favorite and Bartlett he calls the best, with a few later pears, which do not give quite as regular crops, but are useful in preventing too many from coming at one time, or faster than he can pick and market them.

Pear Orchards.

The pear is one of the finest fruits that we have and when picked at the proper time and well ripened is a delicious morsel. Were it not for the blight to which many varieties are subject it would be planted more largely than it is. The pear should never be allowed to ripen on the tree, but should be picked several days before ripening and sent immediately to market. If retained a few days they soon begin to soften and are liable to bruise in carrying to market, marring their appearance and injuring their sale. In order to obtain the top price for pears send them in nice clean crates of one bushel in each crate, wrap each pear in thin, clean white paper, and pack closely together.—Nat. Stockman.

Soil For Pears.

Clay soil is considered best for pear culture, and still it should not be too tenacious and sticky. A pear orchard will not thrive so well on any soil that has not a clay sub-soil. Next to a friable clay loam, a gravel loam is most desirable. A light sandy soil is the least desirable of any, and yet pears can be grown on sandy soil.

Standard pears can be planted twenty to thirty feet apart according to circumstances and habits of growth. If planted thirty feet apart, dwarf pears can be planted between the rows each way. I prefer a standard pear for general orchard culture, for the reason that they require less fertility and cultivation, and for the further reason that they are longer lived and make larger and more permanent trees.

When the question came up for a vote, however before the Western New York

Horticultural Society, we found that the dwarf pear was the favorite for orchard planting or for garden. Dwarf pears have the advantage of coming into earlier bearing. The dwarf pear is not short lived. It requires more pruning and more attention than the standard pear. Many varieties do better on the dwarf pear than on the standard.

I should not locate a pear orchard or any other orchard on a low piece of ground. I should locate it on a hillside. The pear is easily transplanted. I transplant several thousand every spring, and they do not lose on an average, one out of one hundred trees. Pear trees come into bearing earlier than the apple.

Plums and Pears for Profit.

Lincoln, N. Y.

I have been setting out a lot of plums, Abundance, Burbank and Ogon, and wish to set about four acres more. Which of the three is the best? Which is the most prolific? Are any of them more liable to rot than the native sorts? What is the size compared with Lombard? Which of the three would the Rural New Yorker advise to plant for profit? Are they first-class plums to eat or can? The location is 15 miles east of Rochester. Pears and plums that we have tried do well here. Is there more danger of frost in spring with these than with our common kinds? Is it safe to plant Kieffers, or is Clairgeau better?

Ans.—In my judgment, Burbank is the most valuable, all things considered, of the three Japan plums named. It is the most prolific. None of them has shown any inclination to rot with me. They will average about with Lombard, but will grow considerably larger if properly thinned, which they should be. For profit I would plant Burbank. I would not advise planting the Ogon. As for eating, there is such a variety of tastes that what I might regard as first-rate or worthless might be viewed entirely different by others; hence the opinion of one party on a point of this kind would with me carry little weight. I am not fond of any plum to eat from the hand, but like Abundance and Burbank as well as any, while Ogon is detestable. I have never attempted to preserve them. If exemption from frost at blooming time were a consideration, Burbank would be my choice.

As for pears, while I am an advocate for quite general planting of Kieffer, I would not pin my faith too largely to one variety. Clairgeau is good, and should be embraced in every collection planted for commercial purposes in Western New York.—S. D. Willard, in Rural New Yorker

Care of Pear Trees.

"Look over your pear trees and cut out all limbs that show blight—and mind this to cut 15 to 20 inches in the sound wood below the dead bark." Be careful about this. If you only just cut out the dead wood, before the summer is half gone you will find your trees just about in as bad fix as if you had not cut any. Have a heap of courage and a sharp saw and you may save valuable trees to bear crops of fruit for a number of years. I know what I am writing about, for I have been all along this line for over twenty years. Now, I will say this: The Bartlett is a variety that will blight and still live and bear fruit, maybe for some years, but it is the only one that I know of, and it will help the Bartlett to cut the blight out. I am satisfied that we have as yet no such a thing as blight proof pear trees, and all who offer such for sale should be regarded as frauds or fools.—*Rural World*.

Suggestions on Pear Growing.

One of the great edible luxuries of life is a supply of first rate pears properly ripened, and this is a luxury which conduces to good health, than which nothing is more desirable. Furthermore, a good pear orchard is a delightful source of both employment and profit. A single tree often yields more profit with less labor than a half acre of grain. We have just heard of a person realizing over thirty dollars for a single crop of a 16-years-old Seckel pear tree.

But to get a bearing orchard of choice pears, requires time, good judgment and skillful treatment. There is no great amount of actual hard labor required, after the ground has been properly prepared and the trees planted, but the right thing must be done at the right time; then when the bearing-time comes, there is a "snap" for the owner.

We would set standards only half as far apart—say about fifteen feet—as would be proper for standard orchard trees when in bearing; and then would put dwarfs between these.

The object is to get pears as soon as possible, from the dwarfs, which come into bearing much sooner than standards; then root the dwarfs out as they get old and the standards require the space. When the standards become of bearing age, root out the least desirable of these. In case of there being trees valuable enough to preserve, left too close together, remove alternate ones in winter, with a ball of earth adhering to the roots of each, to some desirable place.

The Anjou Pear.

It was many years after I fruited the Anjou before I ate a good one, but it was no fault of the tree or fruit. This pear should be picked and kept in a cool, dry, even temperature, say between 35 degrees and 45 degrees, and it will be in eating condition in not less than four months. Reasonable people who believe that pears are fit to eat will always regard the Anjou as a first-class fruit in every respect, it being hardy, a profuse bearer in proper soils, and of a flavor that to a normal palate will give satisfaction.

But why is nothing said about the Sheldon? It is first-class. With me the Urbaniste is a very good pear and a good bearer, but forty years' experience leads me to believe that the following six are best for me, and my preference is in the order named: Belle Lucrative, Sheldon, Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjou, Bosc and Seckel.

Pears, to be at their best, need attention, a thing that probably they oftentimes do not get, hence the diverse judgment on their quality. Pears should be thinned on the tree when about one inch in diameter, and at least one-half the fruit removed, except in rare cases. You will get larger and finer fruit and the quality will be improved.

Fall and Winter Pears.

Fine-skinned, smooth Bartletts still seem to hold their own for the late summer and fall trade. The heavy yield of these trees, and the ready market which they find, makes them a profitable pear to grow. Bartletts are not by any means the best pears for home use, for the common Seckel, Flemish Beauty and many dwarf varieties far surpass them in my estimation, but owing to the handsome appearance of the former fruits they will always command good prices. The buying public still judge of fruits largely from their outside appearance. The Bartletts are juicy and sweet, but one soon sickens of them if plenty are to be had. They ripen so rapidly, and then become so soft and squashy, that one must use haste in selling them. They should be pulled off the tree when quite green, and allowed to ripen in a dark room to get the best results.

The old Flemish Beauties are bright, red-cheeked pears with a dark, greenish color, but of late years they crack open and spoil in many sections, so that they are unfit for market use. The flavor of these pears is delicious, and beyond comparison. They never sold very well in the general market, and of late years their cracked surfaces have caused them to fall into greater disfavor. Those who know them, however, would always prefer one to almost

any other variety of pear, cracks and all included. The cause of this cracking open of the fruit must be due to the soil in some way, but the weather is partly responsible for their injury. In very wet seasons the cracking is a great deal worse than at other times.

The Anjou come in later in the season, and owing to their tough skins are enabled to stand inclement weather. They are very seldom knotty and cracked, and they sell pretty well in the average market. They are abundant producers, and should not be neglected in any orchard. The stings of insects cannot injure these pears as much as the Bartletts or Flemish Beauties, for their skins are so tough and thick that the stings hardly penetrate through to the meat of the fruits.

Good fall and winter pears are always in demand, and owing to the small quantity grown the prices are generally high. They should be ready for market just at the close of the season for summer fruit. This is generally when the grape supply is beginning to dwindle down. There is a demand for fruit then, and it can be supplied with the late fall pears; but if one waits too long the hothouse fruits come in and cause prices to decline. Some of this fruit can be kept for the holidays, but only such pears as have fine, fair outside appearances.—S. W. Chambers, in *American Cultivator*.

Pear Culture Discussed.

"We ought to enjoy this delicious fruit from August to February. There are thousands of acres in this and adjoining counties well adapted to pear culture that might be doubled in value in five years if set to pears. The ideal soil for pears is a black sand with dry sub-soil; next to this a clay loam; on any good corn soil they can be grown profitably. A northern slope is preferable to southern exposure. A clay soil should be thoroughly plowed and drained where necessary, and will bear much fertilizing—ashes and bone meal being about the best thing to use." He recommended that trees be set eighteen feet apart each way, but the grower should be governed somewhat by the variety of fruit and soil. Large holes should be dug for the trees and some surface soil placed at the bottom. For the first year or two, it is a good thing to grow corn in the pear orchard as the shade afforded the tree will be beneficial. Currants are a desirable fruit crop to grow between the trees. It is a good plan to wrap young trees with building paper for the winter. Mr. Cummings gave his views in regard to pruning and desirable varieties to plant, giving his preference to the Beurre de Anjou. He

uses barrels and kegs for marketing the crop, and packed the fruit in two grades.

Mr. Moody said that a bushel of pears could be grown cheaper than a bushel of apples; his experience was limited; he had planted 300 to 400 dwarfs 12x16, and was not well pleased with the result so he planted standard between them 16x24; the dwarfs were too weak and were blown over in many instances. His experience was that Clapp's Favorite and Bartlett were nearly as early as dwarfs. He thought too much and too sudden stimulation might induce near blight.

Dwarf or Standard Pear.

Pear trees come into bearing earlier than apples, and are more reliable for an annual crop. Either standards or dwarfs, if planted in a deep, moist, but well drained, strong soil, will prove satisfactory. On a light soil, with a gravel subsoil, the standards, with their longer roots, will produce fairly good results where dwarfs will fail.

The dwarf tree is indispensable in growing pears; it is necessary in gardens of limited space; some desirable varieties can be grown only on quince stock, and its early bearing makes it desirable in starting new places. Afterwards a tree can be changed to a standard by "lipping," which consists in removing the soil around the trunk to the depth of two or three inches, when the pear stock will be found to have overgrown the quince. By puncturing this with a narrow gouge or pocket knife, raising narrow lips of the bark and the wood in six or eight places, equidistant around the trunk, returning the soil around the tree and covering with a light mulch, roots will stick out from the incisions and an even balanced standard tree will be secured.

A limited number of varieties is desirable—Bartlett, Sheldon, Seckel, Bosc, Angouleme, Dana's Hovey, Clairette and Anjou. The following list, with ordinary care, would furnish the table from the middle of July to the following March: Doyenne, Gifford, Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Seckel, Sheldon, Bosc, Commice, Angouleme, Dana's Hovey, Anjou and Vicar. The pear is perfectly hardy in this climate, and longer lived than any other of the fruits. Several trees in the suburbs of Boston more than 200 years old are still bearing fruit. The pear has few insect enemies; blight has made its appearance occasionally; usually during June and July and is seen by the leaves turning black. If limbs are diseased, the tree may be saved by cutting off the diseased portion down to sound wood. If the whole tree is diseased it should be removed at once from the orchard.—*New England Farmer*.

Six Pears for Market.

In reply to the query, "Name the six most profitable pears for market, stating how they should be grown, as standard or dwarf?" Mr. Zimmerman, of Buffalo, sent this answer to the Western New York Horticultural Society:

"Bartlett, Howell, Beurre Bosc, B. Clairgeau, Duchesse d' Angouleme, Beurre d' Anjou—Bartlett and Bosc as standards, and Howell, Duchesse, Clairgeau and d' Anjou as dwarf. With these I have as good success as with the standards since they have all their roots protected with a good grass sod. It is at the root where the destructive agencies of the ever-changing climate play havoc with the dwarf pears. The top of the dwarf pear is as hardy as the standard, save what harm a too heavy bearing for a number of years may bring; but that can be avoided by a judicious thinning and proper cutting back of the standard branches.

My earliest planting of dwarfs was in 1851, and they are yet as sound and thrifty as ever, bearing from two to eight bushels each, yearly; in grass for the last twenty-five years, with no outlay for labor except a yearly top dressing of manure, which can be put on at any time between November and May. The soiling of cattle can well be carried on with this course. The red-top or June grass is fit to cut at least by the first of June, and if the manure and liquid be returned the product of the trees pays better than cultivation

I Fertilized My Pear Orchards

For the first four years with annual applications of one ton per acre of cottonseed meal and cultivated closely in vegetables. These paid a good profit and my trees practically cost me nothing. The fifth year I applied 1,000 pounds per acre of cottonseed hull ashes, and since then about five hundred pounds of the meal one year and the ashes the next. All of this sowed broadcast, nor has a single load of animal manure ever gone on the ground. The result of this heavy fertilizing has been not only an extraordinary growth of trees, but a surprising yield of fruit. I consider potash in some form an absolute annual necessity for every fruit bearing tree, no matter how rich the soil may be. It not only improves the quality, but adds size to the fruit and causes it to hang on with wonderful tenacity. I have Kieffers clinging firmly to the trees, while elsewhere they drop off. The quality of my Le Conte is so improved that a friend tells me that some of the prominent fruit growers do not recognize it, and insist that I have a new variety. If the hull ashes can not be had the muriate of potash, containing 50 per

cent. of pure potash, can be bought; 300 pounds of this would be a good dressing, and 200 pounds of dissolved bone per acre an excellent addition, as the muriate has no phosphoric acid which the hull ashes have.—H. M. Stringfellow, in Farm and Home.

Pear Pruning.

Of late years there has been much less damage by blight, compared with that which existed years ago. Thus pears can be grown much cheaper than formerly, and pear-growing has been more extended. All this goes to show that the knowledge of fruit culture and fruit diseases and injurious insects and the conditions of successful culture are being better understood. By careful selections of varieties we may plant such as are most hardy and least liable to blight.

From my observation of the growing of pears in this part for profit, I would plant Seckel, Anjou, Sheldon, Duchess and might add for family use, Bartlett, Tyson, Howell and Clapp's Favorite.

I would plant standard 12x20 feet, and dwarf 8x16 feet, so as to allow space to spray trees from cart.

Nearly all varieties of pear, if allowed to have their own way, run up like Lombardy poplars. These very tall trees are objectionable in many ways, and it is merely a matter of yearly pruning to bring them into desirable shape.

The majority of growers, however, do but little pruning, from fear of affecting the longevity of the tree; others practice topping the tree annually, beginning with one-year-old, cutting off the tops from two to two and one-half feet from the ground, and every winter thereafter removing about one-half of the previous year's growth from the top limbs until the tree comes into bearing at about seven years old. This pruning should be done any time after the fall growth ceases and before buds swell in the spring. Trees should be cultivated three or four years after setting out, or until they come into bearing.

Ripening and Marketing Pears.

As soon as the pears will leave the stem readily, which is before they are in eating condition, carefully pick them by hand, generally in the afternoon, when foliage and fruit are dry. The pears are then (as carefully as eggs) taken to an upstairs room, used during the season exclusively as a fruit room which is cool and free from dampness, and heavy curtains are hung up—heavy hardware paper is cheap and good for the purpose—to exclude the light. On the floor we spread heavy, cheap army blankets, single thickness. On these

are laid the pears, as closely together as possible without touching each other, and then covered with other blankets. In one to three or four days, according to ripeness when picked, the pears commence to color finely. As fast as they are colored properly they are sorted, packed and shipped. Every time the pears are gone over, the specked or decayed ones should be taken out, those which are fit being used in the house. As soon as they commence to color they should be examined daily.

Vigorous Growing Pear Trees.

A correspondent speaks of the extreme vigor of pear trees planted out a few years ago, and inquires what will bring them into a bearing condition. It is to be remembered that what is known as the vegetative force in plants is in antagonism to what is known as the reproductive force—and it is generally after the vegetative force has been in some respects checked that the reproductive forces have a chance of showing much energy. For this reason it is the custom of many, when they wish to bring into bearing trees which show a great propensity for growth rather than flowering, to dig around them, and in that way cut off some of the roots, which lessens their power of nutrition, and this generally throws them into a bearing condition in a year or two. Others carry out the same object by comparatively starving the trees, that is, shortening the supply of top dressing; but root pruning is the method generally employed. In one sense it is all the better for trees to grow vigorously and to be a rather long time in coming into bearing, because such trees have very long and fruitful lives, while those which come into bearing early in their existence are usually short-lived, and are much more subject to disease than those which grow healthily along for several years. The cultivator must judge a little for himself in this matter. Sometimes a very healthy tree can spare a little of its vegetative vigor without any serious injury—then one may root prune; but unless the vigor is extraordinary and something unusual, the best method is to allow the trees to come into the reproductive stage naturally, and without aid from art.

Pears in Market.

Perhaps pears should take the second rank, because the season is longer than that of peaches, but it would be difficult to tell of which the most were sold last year. A few early pears come from Virginia, and more from New Jersey. They usually come in barrels, and arrive in good condition, and the price is good because of a light

supply until natives begin to come in, when the market gets heavily stocked. Clapp's Favorite and the Bartlett are the leading pears, and perhaps the Bartlett is sold more than all others during the season. Massachusetts furnishes more than three-fourths of the pears sold here, and many of these come in barrels, but from points near Boston they come in bushel boxes.

Pear Questions.

Has pear culture been gaining on apple culture of late years?

Pear culture has been steadily growing, and it has been proven to the satisfaction of fruit growers that there is lots of money in it for those who are willing to give the subject the necessary care.

Is pear culture more profitable than apple culture?

Pear culture at the present time is more profitable than apple culture, because there are few insects that have yet damaged the pear, in comparison with those which have affected the apple.

Can we, in Western New York, grow a barrel of pears about as cheaply as we can a barrel of apples?

Yes; just as cheap.

Will soil that is suitable for apples be suitable for pears, as a rule?

Hardly. The pear succeeds best on soils with a clay subsoil and the apple does not seem to require that; the apple seems to succeed best on ordinary soils; still, the pear will succeed very well where the apple does, as a rule.

Do you recommend upland or lowland for apples and pears?

Low land can hardly ever be recommended for fruits unless it is under-drained; if it is drained properly it is really the best place for both the apple and the pear. But draining is absolutely necessary for the reason that fruits will not do well in wet land; they may do well for a time but eventually they will fail.

Are not the orchards on low land more liable to be injured by late spring frosts?

They are.

Do you prefer the Standard or Dwarf pear?

An orchard should embrace both standard and dwarf trees; the dwarf trees coming into bearing immediately afford returns which are necessary for the maintaining of an establishment. Dwarf trees are very productive and when young, especially produce most beautiful fruit.

Do the dwarf trees produce larger and better specimens than the standard, sometimes?

I think they do when they are young and thrifty, but the advantage of standard pears is that the tree is so much larger and spreads so much more.

Marketing Ungraded Pears.

"I brought three bushels of Bartlett pears to town to-day, and I could not get more than 40 cents a bushel. That price doesn't pay, but I had to let them go." This is what a farmer said to us one day. We turned to look at the fruit. He had been paid all it was worth. The fruit was brought in large baskets holding one and one-half bushels, and was evidently just as it came from the tree—a most unattractive looking lot of fruit. Had this man picked out only two bushels of the finest fruit, rejecting every irregular-shaped and all small and worm-eaten specimens, he would have had no difficulty in getting \$1 a bushel and would thus have received 80 cents more for the two bushels than he got for three, and had a bushel of inferior pears left. These again assorted would have produced a half bushel of fair pears; the remainder he should have given to the pigs or used for drying.—Orange County Farmer.

The Bartlett.

This is the most popular pear, both for home use and the market, that the world has ever known. It is a foreign variety, having been grown many years in Europe before its introduction in this country. It succeeds better here than in Europe. It comes in bearing at a very early age, both on standard and dwarf trees and bears enormous crops of large and handsome fruit, buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. The tree is vigorous and rapid in growth. Its season is September. The Bartlett may be picked before it has attained its full size and it will ripen and color beautifully and be of very good quality. Many people remove half of the fruit in August, ripening this for market, thus relieving the tree of its strain and securing larger fruit from that which remains upon the tree. As the Bartlett is liable to overbear, nearly half the fruit should be removed early in the season, when about the size of a hickory nut. If this is done and the trees are kept in cultivated soil and well fertilized, they will bear profitable crops of the finest specimens imaginable. The pears should always be picked before they are fully ripe in order to secure the best quality. Of all the pear trees sold more than half are Bartletts, which indicates the great popularity of this variety.

A writer in "Maryland Farmer," writes: "It is said with a great deal of emphasis that dwarf Bartlett pears are the most profitable crop of a permanent character that can be grown. As much as \$750 have been realized from one acre of these trees. It is also asserted that they can be made to bear in this manner year after year, without failure.

Of course, such an orchard must have care, fertilization, cultivation, just as any other crop should have. It would be a miracle if \$750 could be taken from an acre of ground for successive years without attention and liberal feeding on the part of the farmer.

It is impossible to get something for nothing, and all must learn this fact and act accordingly."

We prefer the Duchesse to Bartlett for a dwarf orchard, and Bartlett to Duchesse for a standard orchard, although Bartlett does as well as a dwarf with us.

Pear Culture.

I plow the ground in sixteen foot lands, as deep as possible with a two-horse plow, running the dead furrows as deep as possible. Choose good two-year-old trees of fair growth and plant in the dead furrows sixteen feet apart. The ground must then be plowed back until it is level or a little higher where the rows of trees are. In this way the trees are planted deep enough for them to take root from the scions. This is also the easiest way. The horse does all the work and there is no digging. Wouldn't advise planting all of one kind. The best varieties are subject to blight. Duchess and Kieffer are about the only well tested varieties that are free from this disease. The market, however, for Kieffer is unquestionable and the Duchess does well only as a dwarf. Bartlett, Howell, Seckel, Anjou, Clairgeau and Sheldon are standard varieties. He is rather favorably inclined toward planting dwarfs. Graft them on the Angers or the French quince roots. Use short roots and plant trees deep. They will then grow as dwarfs and fruit as dwarfs for a few years. After a time they will root from the scion. The trees will then grow into standards. There is, however, quite a long period that they are about half dwarfs and half standards. This period gives the best results in pear growing. If the trees in time grow too large and are too thick, every other one may be cut out. The finest illustration of this was on Mr. Casell's place in Canton, Mississippi. They were Duchess and were beautiful.

To obtain the best results cultivate the orchard for three or four years in some crop that will not grow large enough to hinder the growth of the trees. Then seed to grass. A mixture of clover and blue grass is excellent. Top-dress lightly with well-rotted barnyard manure. Not more than five or six loads per acre. Choose as a location for an orchard dry, rolling land. Pears will do well even in wet soil. Prune down and not up. It should always be done in the winter when the sap is not flowing.—Western Rural.

Pears for Orchard.

A question of great importance to the planter of pear orchards is, "what varieties shall I plant?" This is a vexed question and one not easily answered. The average orchardist solves the dilemma by planting almost every variety he can find in the nursery catalogue. This is the greatest mistake he can possibly make, for the commercial pear orchards should consist of not over four varieties for the main crop, although the orchardist may plant a few trees of different varieties in order to test them.

In planting an orchard of one thousand pear trees, I should plant twenty Wilder Early, three hundred Bartlett, three hundred eighty Anjou, one hundred Clairgeau, one hundred Sheldon, twenty-five Kieffer, fifty Howell, and fifty Clapp's Favorite. In planting one thousand dwarf pears, I should plant three hundred Duchess, two hundred Howell, three hundred Anjou, one hundred Bartlett, and one hundred Wilder.

Plant them in fields where corn or potatoes have been grown the past season. Corn fields are preferable on account of the rows marking the place where the trees can be placed without further marking. Plant in every fourth, fifth or sixth row, as you may prefer and as far apart along the rows as between the rows. After planting bank up with earth around each tree, or throw a fork full of stable manure over the ground where each tree stands.

Cultivation and Care of Pear Trees.

After the trees have been set, they must be well cared for. The ground should be cultivated and well enriched for a few years, until the trees become large enough to bear. Whether it is best to continue cultivation after that period is a disputed question. Some prefer to seed to grass and keep the ground in good condition by top-dressing and mulching while others continue the system of cultivation. If cultivation is practiced, great care should be exercised to avoid injury to the roots, and especially the surface roots, which are very important to insure productiveness. The plough should not be run very near the trunk of the tree. When the ground is seeded to grass, the grass should be mowed and left to decay on the ground. It will thus form a mulch and also enrich the soil. If the trees are well cared for, not much pruning will be required. As soon as a shoot starts which is not needed, it should be rubbed off, and that will save pruning and save inflicting wounds upon the tree. Generally it will be advisable to cut the

top near the ground, so as to facilitate the gathering of the fruit, and avoid, to some extent, damage to the fruit by high winds. Under proper treatment, it is no difficult to raise pears. The pear tree is quite as hardy, and really longer lived than the apple tree. The pear tree has fewer insect enemies than the apple, and with the exception of the blight, is less liable to disease. There seems to be no serious obstacle to widely extending the cultivation of the pear.—N. E. Farmer.

Pollination of Pear Flowers.

The following conclusions are, it is thought, fully warranted from the evidence which has been given, and doubtless many who read this will recall observations in practical orcharding which give further support.

1st. Many of the common varieties of pears require cross pollination, being partially or wholly incapable of setting fruit when limited to their own pollen.

2d. Some varieties are capable of self fertilization.

3d. Cross pollination is not accomplished by applying pollen of another tree of the same grafted variety, but is secured by using pollen from one tree of a distinct horticultural variety, i. e., which has grown from a distinct seed. Pollen from another tree of the same variety is no better than from the same tree. This failure to fruit is due to the sterility of the pollen and not to mechanical cause.

4th. The impotency of the pollen is not due to any deficiency of its own, but to the lack of affinity of the pollen and ovules of the same variety.

5th. The pollen of two varieties may be absolutely self-sterile and at the same time perfectly cross-fertile.

6th. The state of nutrition of the tree and its general environment affects its ability to set fruit either with its own pollen or with that of another tree. —

7th. Bees and other insects are the agents for the transportation of the pollen.

8th. Bad weather during flowering time has a decidedly injurious influence on fruitage by keeping away insect visitors and also by affecting the fecundation of the flowers; conversely, fine weather favors cross-fertilization and the setting of fruit.

9th. Pears produced by self-fertilization are very uniform in shape. They differ from crosses not only in size and shape, but also in some cases in time of maturity and in flavor.

Only one-third the varieties of pears under cultivation are capable of fertilizing themselves; two-thirds not fertilizing, and will be unproductive and unprofitable unless planted near other varieties. He recommends that not more than three rows of

one variety be grown together, and that another variety be planted alongside these three rows; better yet if every third row be a different variety. The varieties that do not fertilize themselves are: Bartlett, Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Clairgeau, Sheldon, Mt. Vernon, Lawrence, Howell, Louise Bonne, Souvenir du Congress, Winter Nelis, Bosc, Easter and Superfine. Self-fertilizing varieties are: Doyenne, Reconte, Kieffer, Buffum, Flemish Beauty and Tyson. He found that in many cases the effect of cross-fertilization was to change the shape of the fruit and to influence the number of seeds; where the blossoms fertilized themselves the seeds were imperfect; where cross-fertilization the pear was larger and more rugged, and where self-fertilized, the opposite—more smooth and slimmer in form. He recommends that in large orchards of one kind only alternate rows be grafted to other varieties.

Notes on Varieties of Pears.

If you have room for but one pear tree in your garden let it be the Bartlett.

The Seckel is the sweetest of all pears, but we have to wait a good while for it to bear.

Clapp's Favorite is the largest early pear, ripening the middle of August. A good earlier one but much smaller is Doyenne d'Ete.

The Sheldon is "not much for looks," but a better late autumn pear does not exist.

Belle Lucrative bears regularly good crops. It is juicy and sweet, and good for eating even when not fully ripe.

Anjou is a splendid winter pear, but the most of my fruit is blown off in storms before ripening time. On the other hand the Lawrence, another splendid late one, cannot be made to lose its fruit, no matter how hard it blows.

If limited to a half dozen sorts for home use I would name the following, listing them in the order of preference: Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Lawrence, Sheldon and Seckel. Seckel would be higher on the list but for its tardiness in coming into bearing.

For canning purposes Bartlett leads, but who that has tasted Seckel would be without it too?

The beautiful red flesh of preserved Lawrence pears makes it much called for. Besides this it is a productive bearer.

Vicar pears, and quinces are still sought for by old time housekeepers, but Kieffer is supplanting Vicar. Both bear large crops every year.

In our city markets the most prominent pears are the Bartlett, Seckel, Lawrence and Kieffer. A local sort called Jones,

which ripens in November, and which looks and tastes somewhat like the Seckel, is also to be met with.

Kieffer sells well, it generally looks better than it tastes. It needs well grown fruit ripened by storing in a closet for a week or two to bring out its good points.

Howell is a fine large, waxy looking fruit, but our growers say it is a shy bearer. (At Dosoris Howell bears a full crop every year of even handsome fruit, but there ends its goodness with us, it isn't worth eating, in fact we never use it.) In the same way Louise Bonne de Jersey, Superfine and Glout Moreeau, usually styled first rate pears, bear good crops of handsome fruit with us, but in each case it is worthless. And three pears you omit, namely: Giffard, Kirtland, and Bosc are among the finest fruit we have got. All of this shows that the selection of varieties should depend upon the locality, for kinds that are good in one place may be unsuited to another.—Editor.)

Osband's Summer used to be a Favorite early sort, but it lacks juiciness, and has been superseded by Clapp's Favorite.

Tyson, contrary to what is reported of it elsewhere has leaf blighted with us every year for five years past. For the last three years it has been sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, which has been a wonderful help to it. No more leaves fell after the spraying started. All had fallen off in previous seasons. A pint of ammonia, a pound of blue stone and 22 gallons of water is the Bordeaux formula. A little lime added is said to make the mixture stick to the foliage well.

Dwarf pears are to be recommended chiefly because they bear early. Being grafted on the quince stock does this. As a matter of fact, branching low, as they do, they occupy quite as much garden room as standards do. There are a few excellent sorts which bear better fruit on the quince than on the pear. The well known Angouleme (Duchess) is one of them. Louise Bonne is another and so is Anjou. Of these the Angouleme is rarely grown as a standard, so unsatisfactory are the results. Other good ones as dwarfs are Brandywine, Belle Lucrative, Superfine, Seckel, Tyson, Clapp's Favorite, Lawrence and Josephine of Malines. The quince, being less vigorous than the pear stock, brings on the bearing period earlier, and the fruit of such good ones as Seckel and Tyson can be enjoyed several years earlier when grown on this stock than when on the pear. But borers will bother your quince stocks, and twice a year, in June and August or September, they must be hunted for. If little holes with sawdust castings are seen the grub is there and must be punctured and destroyed by a piece of wire, or cut out with a sharp knife.—Joseph Meehan, in Gardening.

Treatment of Dwarf Pears.

At a horticultural meeting in Massachusetts, an address was given on the treatment of the dwarf pear, containing some suggestions which may be of use to fruit growers. A special value of the dwarf was its early bearing, making it useful in starting new places. Afterwards it may be changed to a standard by removing the soil around the base of the stem a few inches, and then puncturing the bark with a narrow gauge or pocket-knife, raising narrow lips of the bark and pressing the soil in between the lips of bark and the wood in seven or eight places equi-distant around the stem, then replacing the soil and covering with a light mulch. Roots will protrude from the incisions, and an even-balanced standard tree be ultimately secured.

Pears Profitable.

There is an opening for the intelligent pear culturist in many parts of the United States. There is not a one-hundredth part as many pear trees growing in this country as there are apples. Little attention has been given to pear growing. For these reasons and for others, the man who makes a special study of pear culture, and who goes into pear growing intelligently and judiciously has a good opportunity for success.

Pears can be grown nearly as cheaply per barrel as apples, and they usually sell nearly twice as high. Growers who have succeeded with apple orchards may not succeed so easily with pear orchards because they have not given the pear culture the same attention, but where the same attention is given, and the same knowledge secured, the necessities of the pear, the selection of varieties, the location and soil closely studied, there is no doubt that pear growing will be much more profitable.

SOIL FOR PEARS.

Clay soil is considered best for pear culture, and still it should not be too tenacious and sticky. A pear orchard will not thrive so well on any soil that has not a clay subsoil. Next to a friable clay loam, a gravel loam is most desirable. A light sandy soil is the least desirable of any, and yet pears can be grown on sandy soil.

Standard pears can be planted twenty to thirty feet apart according to circumstances and habits of growth. If planted forty feet apart, dwarf pears can be planted between the rows each way. I prefer a standard pear for general orchard culture, for the reason that they require

less fertility and cultivation, and for the further reason that they are longer lived and make larger and more permanent trees.

When the question came up for a vote, however, before the Western New York Horticultural Society, we found that the dwarf pear was the favorite for orchard planting or for garden. Dwarf pears have the advantage of coming into earlier bearing. The dwarf pear is not short lived. It requires more pruning and more attention than the standard pear. Many varieties do better on the dwarf pear than on the standard.

I should not locate a pear orchard or any other orchard on a low piece of ground. I should locate it on a hill side. The pear is easily transplanted. I transplant several thousand every spring, and they do not lose on an average, one out of one hundred trees. Pear trees come into bearing earlier than the apple.

The cultivation of the pear orchard is very similar to that of the apple orchard. The ground should be kept free from grass and weeds, and frequently stirred with the cultivator up to early September. Standard pear trees require but little pruning, which should be done in early spring before the buds open.

Proper Location for a Pear Orchard

Is the lowest and dampest land to be had. The pear is as much a water plant as the willow. I have seen trees that were overflowed several feet by the Brazos river for 30 days and seemed to thrive on it. Last May at Arcadia, I saw pear trees that were set on low ground which was covered with water for several weeks, a perfect bog, and yet they outgrew all the rest, and are now fully twice as large as those standing on high land on either side. But this must not happen to a tree the first season it is planted. On low ground I would set on a moderate ridge and plow to it late in the spring. After the trees are well established do not fail to root prune, as this will insure healthy trees even on moderately high land, but never plant an apple or a pear on a hill top. By following the above methods and putting trees down to grass after the fourth or fifth year, mowing several times during the summer and applying a good dressing annually of wood or hull ashes, or some form of potash and bone, I am confident that blight will become a thing of the past all over the country.—H. M. Stringfellow, in Farm and Home.

(While low ground may do in some localities, my experience in Western New York is that low land should be avoided in planting nearly all kinds of fruit, large or small.—Editor *Fruit Grower*.)

Dwarf Pears.

For amateurs who desire to obtain from a garden of rich loamy soil some of the handsomest and richest fruits that it is possible to grow in a Northern climate, dwarf pears offer alluring chances. They require a strong soil, such as will grow wheat or cabbage well, and it must never be deficient in moisture, and never subjected to extremes of cold, or rather of severe alternations of freezing and thawing. But both these requirements are met by a good mulch over the whole surface. Only a few sorts of pear endure well on the quince, and of these Louise Bonne does probably the best. The beautiful Boussock and Duchess come to their fullest excellence on this stock. All bear at an earlier age than if on pear roots, but they are also much less long lived.

As with dwarf apples, the fruit is larger, juicier and higher colored, owing to the more abundant supply of sap from the greater number of feeding roots, and the short distance to the digesting leaves. It is a convenience and satisfaction to the owner who likes to keep his trees in well-balanced shape that the entire growth is within arm's reach. As the fruit on large standard trees is often finer in the very top than on side branches below, it may seem that a short distance of sap conveyance is of little account. But the reason in this case is that the side branches bent down with previous loads of fruit have their structure so fractured or the ducts so compressed as to embarrass the movement of the sap.—W. G. Waring, Sr., in New York Tribune.

A Talk About Pears.

1. Will you please inform me about the Wilder Early pear, time of ripening, size, flavor, color, and whether hardy and productive? Does it come into bearing young? Is it a profitable pear? 2. Is the Clapp's Favorite subject to blight? 3. Is Clairgeau profitable? What is its habit of growth? 4. Does Bosc come into bearing early and yield well? 5. Is the Idaho pear equal to the Kieffer for bearing and size? 6. Are Warder's Seckel pear trees on the market? 7. Will you please put these pears in the order in which they are fit to pick for market: Wilder Early, Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Seckel, Anjou, Duchess, Lawrence, Clairgeau, Idaho, Bell, Catherine, Bloodgood?

Ans.—1. It ripens in Western New York about August 1st. The size is medium or rather below. In quality it is very good, sprightly, tender, rich, sub-acid. It is said not to rot at the core. It is perfectly hardy for your locality and certainly productive.

It comes into bearing early. In color it is yellow, with an emphatic red cheek and many reddish dots. It will probably prove as profitable as any pear of its season. 2. No, we have never heard that Clapp's Favorite is inclined to blight. 3. Yes, where it succeeds. It is a beauty as to size and color in many places. So, too, in many places its quality is good. But in other places it is inferior. It is a most variable variety. Its habit of growth is upright. 4. Yes, it bears very early and yields well.

A Pear Orchard Investment.

A practical farmer of our acquaintance who has a good deal of experience in fruit growing, remarked not long ago that he had found for certain profit, if properly cared for, nothing so good as a plantation of dwarf and standard pears. He had planted such an orchard when he first began farming and while he was in a good deal of debt. It had cost him something to purchase the trees and had taken some of his time each year to care for them, but they began to bear before he expected, and it was the money from these trees that had cleared the land of debt which had oppressed him for years. Now he proposed, though past middle life, to plant several such pear orchards, give them good care while he lived, and leave the orchards as a heritage to his children. His farm was so located that with each orchard could be divided enough of the farm to make a comfortable home and the orchard would each year produce, if cared for, a better rental than could be got from the same money in any other way.

The Bartlett pear, even as a standard, comes into bearing very young and the Seckel* is not much behind it in early productiveness. But it is well in planting a large orchard to plant every alternate tree with dwarf stocks to be taken out as soon as the standards begin to bear. It is best to manure the pear only with mineral fertilizers, as they have less tendency to cause the blight. Dwarf Bartletts the third or fourth year from planting will begin to furnish some fruit, and the trees will increase their crop until the standards begin to bear. Part of the dwarfs should be of the Duchess, and there should be some Anjou and Lawrence planted instead of all Bartlett, and Seckel among the standards. These varieties ripen late, and it is much better for marketing to have the fruit ripen at different times.

How much will such an investment in a pear orchard be worth after it gets into full bearing? One year with another such an orchard will pay all expenses of caring for the trees and harvesting and marketing the fruit, and leave more than the interest of a thousand dollars an acre. There

are small fruits that come into bearing quicker than does the pear, but they also require more labor to care for them, and go sooner out of bearing. The greater part of the labor with the pear orchard is involved in the annual dressing of mineral manure, and guarding against the borer and attacks of blight. If by cutting out the blighted parts of the tree the disease cannot be checked, the tree should be taken out and a new tree put in its place. This has been tried long enough to show that there is no danger from the disease spreading through roots left in the ground. The blight affects only the top. By replanting, therefore, whenever a tree dies out the orchard may be kept with its full number of bearing trees indefinitely.—American Cultivator.

Dwarf Pear Culture.

The simple fact of an orchard being planted on an elevation sufficient to resist or to escape the blighting effects of an untimely frost, which often occurs at blossoming time, or at the critical period of the early formation of the embryo fruit, sometimes results in rewarding the owner with an abundant and profitable crop. The same elevation may secure the advantage of an exposure affording the proper circulation of air. On the other hand, his neighbor whose orchard is located in such a spot as to feel the full force of the destroying element meets with disappointment and loss. This is in verification of the truth of the statement recently made by Mr. J. W. Smith, of the Weather Bureau: "Not only does the climate of each State differ from the adjoining one, but each town, and, in fact, each man's farm, has a peculiar climate to itself."

Hence the study of the climate of each farm and its relation to the growth of certain plants, will not always fully apply to the neighboring farm or farms. This forcibly illustrates the importance of locating the pear orchard, if possible, where it will be the least liable to be affected by sudden changes, reaching low temperatures as above alluded to.

The soil considered the most conducive to a healthy and vigorous growth of the pear is one consisting of a gravelly clay loam, with clay sub-soil. A light loam soil should always be avoided, though it seems best suited to the peach. Experience proves it, however, to be decidedly objectionable to the cultivation of the pear. Thorough drainage of the soil, either natural or by artificial means, is another important essential.

After being well pulverized the soil is in condition for planting the pear trees. A distance of twelve feet apart each way was formerly considered the proper distance for dwarf trees.

Kieffer's Great Fruitfulness.

I see several reports of product of Kieffer and Leconte pears in Texas Farm and Ranch. I have six Kieffers we have measured 80 bushels from, which we sold at \$1.00 per bushel. Two of the trees I am confident carried over 20 bushels to the tree. The Lecones all blighted and died but five, about seven or eight years ago. I had cultivated them up to that time and the ground has not been broken since. The five that survived lost-one-half or two-thirds of the whole top, and they have grown a new top. The dead brush still remains on them, which has not rotted and fallen off. I bored a hole through five or six of them while they were sick and packed it full of flour of sulphur and corked tight, but I saw no good effect. I took a drawing knife and hulled the bark from two of them for a space of three feet on the 16th of June; by winter they were covered over with young bark, save two places that I let the knife go too deep and cut the inner covering of wood off to hard wood, and that has not healed over yet, but will in time. I bored them as close to the top of the ground as I could. I shall never cultivate any more.—Farm and Ranch.

Favorite Pears.

Never plant pear trees on wet soil. Do not be afraid to manure them, for you cannot produce large and luscious pears on starved trees. Do not let them run too near the sky, but prune back some every year. If this is done in June and July it will induce fruitfulness in trees that are tardy bearers. Of all the early kinds, Tyson is my favorite. It is almost free from blight, and for beauty and delicate flavor it is scarcely equaled.

Seckel is also nearly blight proof and behaves well either as a dwarf—or standard. It bears well and for sugary richness and high flavor is equal to the best. Howell is another favorite and is a dependable bearer, but the fruit is too soft for market. Sheldon should not be forgotten, as it is one of the best of the fall varieties. Bartlett is too well known to be described and should be planted either for home or market use.

Anjou is about the best of the winter kinds, except it be Lawrence. All these are well tested and of high qualities almost every way. Those who want to make money regardless of giving offence to those who really know what good pears are should plant Kieffer. It will pay in almost any market, and when cooked with sugar is quite good. Le Conte is almost tasteless, but in the South it pays for market.—New England Homestead.



HARDY PERSIMMON, OR DATE PLUM TREES.—10c. EACH.

Something novel at 10 cents each. I have made the Persimmon (*Diospyrus Vergeniana, L.*) a study for several years, and have tasted hundreds of varieties from every part of this continent. It is a delicious fruit, equal to the fig for eating out of hand and similar to it, a cross between the fig and date so far as tasting goes. The Purdue University of Indiana has published a 54-page bulletin (No. 60) devoted entirely to this valuable native fruit which is just becoming appreciated. I have had bushels of this fruit in my cellar where it keeps perfectly for a month, or more, ripening gradually about as fast as a family would consume. Before ripening they are hard and can be shipped in baskets or barrels by freight any distance, but they ripen perfectly at the end of the journey, and later becoming soft and delicious. *Garden and Forest*, the authority, says: "Persimmons are a great acquisition for our northern tables, first rate table fruit. I urge more general planting of the tree in Northern States." Prices for small trees, by mail, or by express with other stock, 10c. each; 50c. for six; \$1.00 per twelve; \$5.00 per 100. Remember, we deliver at any post office in the United States for the above price.

NUTS.

The American Sweet Chestnut is adapted to a great portion of this country. It is valuable as a nut-producing tree, timber and ornamental purposes. The trees will do well on ridges where it would be impracticable to plant other fruit trees that need cultivation. The fruit of the chestnut is so great a favorite that immense prices are paid for it in the market. As high as \$14.00 per bushel has been paid for American Sweet Chestnuts when first brought into New York market. \$6 to \$10 per bushel is the common price.

PRICE, 3 to 4 ft., 35c. each.

PRICE OF BUTTERNUT TREES, 4 ft. up, 35c. each.

The Hazelnut grows naturally in this country along the borders of streams, and elsewhere. It makes a handsome, high growing bush, which is very productive of an exceedingly well flavored nut. We have large, thrifty hazelnut trees which should fruit soon after planting.

PRICE for trees three feet high and upwards, 18c.

HARDY PECANS—Price 25c. each.

JAPAN WALNUT TREES, price, 3 to 4 ft., 50c. each.

Green's Strawberry Collection.—These are Mr. Green's favorite varieties for the home garden. 100 Jessie, 50 Brandywine, 12 Excelsior, 50 McKinley. All No. 1 plants well rooted, packed and put on cars for \$2.10, or mailed free if 40c. is added to above price for postage, etc.

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FROM A VERMONT FRUIT FARM.

IMPORTANT! READ IT!

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I note what you say in January number of Fruit Grower about my fruit trees having come from a Rochester nursery, which is correct, but I would like to add a word more. For many years I bought nursery stock for my own planting of traveling tree agents, who were selling for some of the best nurseries. I paid for plum, pear and cherry trees from \$1 to \$2 each. I suppose these large orders led a certain nurseryman to think that I would make a good tree agent, for some eight or nine years ago he sent me a canvasser's outfit and offered me a salary or 60 per cent. for selling and delivering fruit stock for him. No doubt this was a generous offer, but as I was in the furniture business at the time and having no taste for the tree business, I returned the outfit with thanks. But it set me to thinking that if they could pay 60 per cent. for selling and delivering their stock, it could not cost much at first hands. So I sat down and wrote to Charles A. Green for his wholesale catalogue, which came in due season, and after a careful perusal of it I felt very much like the boy who wanted to hire some one to kick him. I found that I could buy of Green's nursery for about 25 cents what I had been paying \$1 for. But I had my doubts about this cheap stock being good. However, the next spring I risked a small order and was very agreeably surprised, for I found it the best stock I had ever had from any nursery at any price. I took much pains to show this stock to my neighbors, and the next spring many of them put their orders with mine, and got their stock as cheap as I did. Thus year after year since then my orders for stock of the Green's Nursery Company have increased, until now it takes several very large boxes to hold it. I am no "tree agent" and do not go out soliciting orders. The orders come to me. I have found the stock first-class, and so far as it has fruited, it is always true to name, and I found G. N. Co. always square and honorable in all their dealings.

But you ask, how do the tree agents like to have you sell stock at one-fourth what they can (or do) sell for? Well, they don't like it, and nursery men have found this place poor "hunting ground." The com-

pany of whom I used to buy sent an agent here some years ago, and after spending several days and being met at every door with the remark, "Oh, no. We don't want anything from you. We give our orders to Mr. Halladay," he wrote his firm that there was no need of staying here any longer, and gave them his reason. Their reply was that "there must be a stop put to that at once, to stay here four weeks and thoroughly canvas the town." Well, the agent stayed (he was a good one and had worked for the firm for seven years), and when he got through he came to me and showed me his order, which amounted to less than \$8. A gentleman drove up to my door last winter on a cold blustering day. I asked him into the house. He asked if my name was Halladay. He sat down and eyed me for some time. "Well," says he, "I have driven ten miles to see you. I am selling (or trying to sell) fruit stock for _____ Nursery Company of Canada. I have just started out for them, and nearly every house I called at I was told that 'we order all our stock through Mr. Halladay.' I inquired where you lived and have come ten miles to see what kind of stock you can sell at such prices." I at once took the agent out to my orchard and showed him the stock I had growing (all from Green's Nursery Company) and he declared that it was the best he had ever seen, and that he would go home and give up trying to sell at the prices he had been trying to get. Most agents tell their customers not to deal with me or Green, but for all this my orders to Green's Nursery Company each year are more than four times that of all the tree agents who come to this town. I have as fine an orchard of young trees as can be found in this state, and every tree was bought of Green's Nursery Company.—A. Halladay, Vermont.

Note: Our readers will remember that the *Rural New Yorker* published on its first page a photographic cut of Mr. Halladay's fruit farm, and have, with a long article describing his methods of culture, and relating the story of his success. This article was published in our January issue.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

SEE OTHER SIDE.

NE season with another there is no more profitable fruit grown than currants, and they can be picked at your convenience, keeping on the bushes for weeks after ripening. The best red currant, sweetest, largest and most vigorous and productive is the new **Red Cross Currant**. White Grape Currant is the best white for home use, but it is not in large demand for market. No fruits are more easily grown than currants. C. A. GREEN.



All by Mail for 75c.

GREEN OFFERS 6 New Red Cross and 6 White Grape Currant bushes by mail, and Green's Fruit Grower for one year, all for 75 cents.



Fall is the Time

to Plant Trees, etc.

SEND US YOUR ORDER NOW.

I am asked this question almost every day: "When is the best season for planting?" I can answer best by replying that I do almost all my planting in the fall. I should not defer planting until spring were it possible to set them out in the fall, except, possibly, peach trees and strawberry plants, and many succeed with these. There are special reasons why gooseberries, red raspberries and currants should be planted in the fall. They are twice as apt to live as though planted in the spring, and will make double the growth. ~~Do~~ No later strawberry plants before September 15th. Potted plants ready any time.

Reasons for Planting in the Fall.—First, there is a longer season in the fall when trees may be planted than in the spring; second, fall is a season of more leisure and less pressure than spring; third, the condition of the soil in the fall after the fall rains is far better for planting than in the spring; fourth, the plants and trees set out in the fall start to grow and get a foot-hold, making far greater growth the next season, and you save a year's time by planting in the fall; fifth, nurserymen have more time to attend to you in the fall, and can give you better service. They have a larger stock of trees from which to select. If you plant in the fall you are sure of having fruit, but if you postpone the planting until spring you are likely not to plant, since spring is such a hurried season.

I planted a row of dwarf pears across my garden in October and by winter new roots had formed. Within sixty days after the following spring had opened these trees had grown about three feet. October and November are the fall months when planting should be done, or even later if winter has not set in. Orders should be sent to the nurseries as early as possible.

Advantages of Fall Planting.—Prof. H. E. Van Deman, late United States Pomologist, says:

The experience of recent years has caused me to change my opinion to some extent on this question. When I see the vast amount of work for the fruit grower crowded into our late springs, I have come to the conclusion that it is advisable for him to do all that work that is practicable in the autumn. In visiting fruit growers I find that many others are coming to the same conclusion.

Trees, plants and vines properly planted in autumn survive our winters and are in better condition to make an early start in spring than those planted in the spring, after waiting for the ground to become in suitable condition for working, then preparing it and planting. The fall-planted will be in much better condition to withstand the almost certain drouths of summer than the spring-planted. A light mulch of well rotted manure spread over the roots will help in resisting the effects of excessive cold and do good to the plants.

Last fall I received from the nurseries 400 trees, for which I prepared the soil carefully. I plowed deep, thoroughly pulverized the soil, making holes full size to admit the roots, cutting back all bruised or broken portions, but not cutting back the tops until the following spring. The soil was packed firmly and raised in a slight mound about the tree, then a slight mulch added for protection, after which the fall rains moistened, and frosts further pulverized the soil. Although some of these trees froze back during the winter, I only lost four, and they have made a fine growth, being far in advance of the spring-planted trees at the present writing.

—A. J. MILLIKEN, Erie Co., Pa.

Don't Put it Off.—Many people who could by a little effort plant their orchards or vineyards in the fall, put it off until spring. Being hurried in the spring they postpone planting again and again, and usually do not plant at all. The best rule is to plant in the fall if you possibly can, or in the spring if you can get ready, never postponing for any reason.

Twice the growth can be obtained from fall set trees and vines, etc., as from spring planted, if those planted in the fall were properly protected.

Fall the Right Time.—The practice of procuring fruit trees in the fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. It is a more favorable time than spring, because of the cooler and less fickle weather and the lighter pressure of business with nurserymen, the freighting companies and the planter. While a severe northern climate will not admit of fall planting, the trees may be procured in the fall and thus be on hand at the proper moment in the spring. It is not that the trees were dug in the fall that sometimes causes failure, but often it is want of care by the buyer. Through carelessness, want of time or other causes, young trees when received are too often left exposed to frost or drying winds. Heel the trees in at once by digging in clean plowed land a hole two feet deep and the length of the longest trees. Lay the trees in, the roots a little lower than the tops, and cover roots, tops and all, with six inches of good, well-pulverized, clean soil. On this place a board, then fill the hole rounding full with earth. Early in the spring lift up the tops of the trees, leaving the lower half still in the soil, or take them out and heel in an upright position.—*Farm and Home*.

Fall Planting, if properly done, will save nearly a year's time of the growth of a tree. The tree should not be dug too early in the fall. Many losses occur by reason of the trees being dug before the leaves naturally fall. October 1st is the date at Rochester when the leaves drop from the trees naturally, and when the trees may be safely dug.

Planting may be done in October and November and continued until severe winter sets in, late in December or later. Trees planted in October will make new root growth to a considerable extent before winter arrives; and when next spring has come, these trees will be in almost as good condition to begin a new root growth and leaf growth, as though they had been planted the previous spring, thus saving one year's growth.

NOTICE that for the present we offer to do boxing and packing free of charge. In doing this we make a present to our patrons of over five thousand dollars a year.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, - Rochester, N. Y.